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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gray and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giant through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement.
Creep around the firelit room.
Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind sprite's ire?
What care we for outward seeming?
Fickle fortune's frown or smile?
If around us love is beaming—
Love can human ills beguile!
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing, music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
Oh the joy, the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest!
Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim care and hunting sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour,
But the weird and watching twilight
Brings the glowing heartstone's dower.
Altar of our holiest feelings!
Childhood's well-remembered shrine,
Spirit-yearnings—soul-revealings,
Wreaths immortal round thee twine.

JENKYNS'S REVENGE.

A Tale That Was Told to the Marines.

Now, mind, I will not guarantee the truth of this. I can only tell it to you as he told it to us. It sounds improbable, certainly, but no one can say it is impossible. What is there to prevent a lady, if so inclined from ——? But that would spoil the story. And there is no law of nature, I suppose, to restrain a man who is so devoid of gentlemanly feeling as he is ——. But that would tell what is coming. It is no good saying he was intoxicated, because I defy you to get drunk on sherry and soda-water; and to lay it to the heat of the season is absurd, for it was a remarkably cool evening for August. No! Jenkyns is a man who has some strange experiences, and this was not the least strange among them. Still, mind, I will not guarantee the truth of this; though, by the way, you don't often find a man tell the same tale twice in exactly the same way if it is not true, and I have heard him tell this twice.

The first time was at a dinner at Lord—Well, it does not matter where. It is sometimes advisable not to mention proper names. I don't think mentioning this would do any harm, though—at a dinner at Lord's cricket-ground; and the second time was on the occasion of which I am speaking, when I found him drinking sherry and soda-water and smoking cheroots with three officers of Marines, one of whom with five gloves (lady's six-and-a half) and a withered rose before him, was telling how—"After leading me on in this way, after gaining my young affections in this treacherous manner, by Jove! sir, she throws me over and marries Blubber."

"It's like the sex," said the second Marine.

"It's woman that sejuices all mankind," said the Third Marine.

"It reminds me of what once happened" to myself and Jenkyns; you know the story, he continued turning to me." So just order yourself some sherry and soda-water; ah! and while you are about it order some for me too, and you can pay for them both when they come; then I shan't be put out. Thank you! I'll try one of your cigars. Well, gentlemen, turning to the Marines, some time ago I was staying with Sir George P——, P—— House, P——shire. Great number of people there—all kinds of amusements going on. Driving, riding, fishing, shooting, everything in fact. Sir George's daughter, Fanny, was often my companion in these expeditions, and I was considerably struck with her. For she was a girl to whom the epithet 'stunning' applies better than any other that I am acquainted with. She could ride like Nimrod, she could drive like Jehu, she could row like Charon, she could dance like Terpsichore, she could run like Diana, she walked like Juno, and she looked like Venus. I've seen her smoke."

"One good in her character, at any rate," said the third Marine.

"Just like the sex!" said the second Marine.

"Ah! she was a stunner," continued Jenkyns, "you should have heard that girl whistle, and laugh—you should have heard her laugh. she was truly a delightful companion. We rode together, drove together, fished together, walked together, danced together; sang together; I called her Fanny, and she called me Tom. All this could have but one termination, you know. I fell in love with her, and determined to take the first opportunity of proposing. So one day, when we were out together fishing on the lake, I went down on my knees among the gudgeons, seized her hand, pressed it to my waist coat, and in burning accents entreated her to become my wife.

"Don't be a fool!" she said. "Now drop it, do! and put me a fresh worm on."

"O Fanny!" I exclaimed; "don't talk about worms when marriage is in question. Only say—"

"I tell you what it is now," she replied, angrily, "if you don't drop it, I'll pitch you out of the boat."

"Gentlemen," said Jenkyns, with strong emotion, "I did not drop it, and I give you my word of honor, with a sudden shove she sent me flying into the water; then seizing the sculls, with a stroke or two she put several yards between us, and burst into a fit of laughter that fortunately prevented her from going any further. I swam up and climbed into the boat. "Jenkins!" said I to myself, "revenge! revenge!" I disguised my feelings. I laughed—hideous mockery of mirth—I laughed. Pulled to the bank, went to the house and changed my clothes. When I appeared at the dinner table, I perceived that every one had been informed of my ducking—universal laughter greeted me. During dinner Fanny repeatedly whispered to her neighbor and glanced at me. Smothered laughter invariably followed. "Jenkyns!" said I, 'revenge!' The opportunity soon offered. There was to be a balloon ascent from the lawn and Fanny had tormented her father into letting her ascend with the æronaut. I instantly took my plans; bribed the æronaut to plead illness at the moment when the machine should have risen; learned from him the management of the balloon, though I knew that pretty well before, and calmly awaited the result. The day came. The weather was fine. The balloon was inflated. Fanny was in the car. Everything was ready, when the æronaut suddenly fainted. He was carried into the house, and Sir George accompanied him to see that he was properly attended to. Fanny was in despair.

"Am I to lose my air expedition!" she explained, looking over the side of the oar. "Some one understands the management of this thing, surely? Nobody! Tom!" she called out to me, "you understand it, don't you?"

"Perfectly!" I answered.

"Come along then!" she cried, "be quick before papa comes back."

The company in general endeavored to dissuade her from her project, but of course in vain. After a decent show of hesitation, I climbed into the car. The balloon was cast off, and rapidly sailed heavenward. There was scarcely a breath of wind, and we rose almost straight up. We rose above the house, and she laughed and said:

"How jolly!"

"We were higher than the highest trees, and she smiled and said it was very kind of me to come with her. We were so high that the people below looked mere specks, and she hoped that I thoroughly understood the management of the balloon. Now was my time.

"I understand the going up part," I answered; "to come down is not so easy," and I whistled.

"What do you mean?" she cried.

"Why, when you want to go up faster, you throw some sand overboard," I replied, suiting the action to the word.

"Don't be foolish, Tom," she said, trying to appear quite calm and indifferent, but trembling uncommonly.

"Foolish!" I said. "Oh dear, no! but whether I go along the ground or up in the air, I like to go down the pace, and so do you, Fanny, I know. Go it, you cripples!" and over went another sandbag.

"Why, you're mad, surely," she whispered in utter terror, and tried to reach the bags, but I kept her back.

"Only with love, my dear, I answered, smiling pleasantly; "only with love for you. O Fanny I adore you! Say you will be my wife."

"I gave you an answer the other day," she replied—"one which I should have thought you would have remembered," she added, laughing a little, notwithstanding her terror.

"I remember it perfectly," I answered, "but I intend to have a different reply to that. You see those five sand-bags. I shall ask you five times to become my wife. Every time you refuse I shall throw over a sand-bag; so, lady fair, as the cabmen would say, reconsider your decision, and consent to become Mrs. Jenkyns."

"I won't!" she said "I never will! and, let me tell you, that you are acting in a very ungentlemanly way to press me thus."

"You acted in a very lady-like way the other day, did you not," I rejoined, "when you knocked me out of the boat?" She laughed again, for she was a plucky girl, and no mistake—a very plucky girl. "However," I went on. "It's no good arguing about it—will you promise to give me your hand?"

"Never!" she answered; "I'll go to Ursa Major first, though I've got a big enough bear here, in all conscience. Stay! you'd prefer Aquarius, wouldn't you?"

She looked so pretty that I was almost inclined to let her off (I was only trying to frighten her, of course—I knew how high we could go safely well enough, and how valuable the life of Jenkyns was to his country;) but resolution is one of the strong points of my character, and when I've begun a thing I like to carry it through, so I threw over another sandbag, and whispered the Dead March in Saul.

"Come, Dr. Jenkyns," she said suddenly, "come, Tom, let us descend now, and I'll promise to say nothing whatever about this."

I continued the execution of the Dead March.

"But if you do not begin the descent at once I'll tell papa the moment I set foot on the ground."

I laughed, seized another bag and looking steadily at her, said:

"Will you promise to give me your hand?"

"I have answered you already," was the reply.

Over went the sand, and the solemn notes of the Dead March resounded through the car.

"I thought you were a gentleman," said Fanny, rising up in a terrible rage from the bottom of the car, where she had been sitting, and looking perfectly beautiful in her wrath; "I thought you were a gentleman, but I find I was mistaken; why a chimney-sweeper would not treat a lady in such a way. Do you know that you are risking your own life as well as mine by your madness?"

I explained that I adored her so much that to die in her company would be perfect bliss, so that I begged she would not consider my feelings at all. She dashed her beautiful hair from her face, and standing perfectly erect, looking like the Goddess of Anger or Boadicea—if you can fancy that personage in a balloon—she said:

"I command you to begin the descent!" The Dead March, whistled in a manner essentially gay and lively, was the only response. After a few minutes' silence, I took up another bag, and said.

"We are getting rather high; if you do not decide soon we shall have Mercury coming to tell us that we are trespassing—will you promise me your hand?"

She sat in sulky silence in the bottom of the car. I threw over the sand. Then she tried another plan. Throwing herself upon her knees, and bursting into tears, she said:

"Oh, forgive me for what I did the other day! It was very wrong, and I am very sorry. Take me home, and I will be a sister to you."

"Not a wife?" said I.

"I can't! I can't!" she answered.

Over went the fourth bag, and I began to think she had beat me, after all: for I did not like the idea of going much higher. I would not give in just yet, however. I whistled for a few moments, to give her time for reflection, and then said:

"Fanny, they say that marriages are made in heaven—if you don't take care, ours will be solemnized there."

I took up the fifth bag.

"Come," I said "my wife in life, or my companion in death! Which is it to be? and I patted the sand-bag in a cheerful manner. She hid her face in her hands, but did not answer. I nursed the bag in my arms, as if it had been a baby.

"Come, Fanny, give me your promise!"

I could hear her sobs. I'm the most soft-hearted creature breathing and would not pain any living thing; and, I confess, she had beaten me. I forgave her the ducking; I forgave her for rejecting me. I was on the point of flinging the bag back into the car, and saying: "Dearest Fanny, forgive me for frightening you. Marry whomsoever you will. Give your lovely hand to your lowest groom in the stables—endow with your priceless beauty the Chief of the Pankiwanki Indians. Whatever happens, Jenkyns is your slave—your dog—your footstool. His duty, henceforth, is to go whithersoever you shall command." I was just on the point of saying this, I repeat, when Fanny suddenly looked up and said, with a queerish expression upon her face:

"You need not throw that last bag over. I promise to give you my hand."

"With all your heart?" I asked quickly.

"With all my heart," she answered, with the same strange look.

I tossed the bag into the bottom of the car, and opened the valve. The balloon descended.

"Gentlemen," said Jenkyns, rising from his seat in the most solemn manner; and stretching out his hand, as if he were going to take an oath. "Gentlemen will you believe it? When we had reached the ground, and the balloon had been given over to its recovered master—when I had helped Fanny tenderly to the earth, and turned towards her to receive anew the promise of her affection and her hand—will you believe it?—she gave me a box on the ear that upset me against the car, and running to her father, who at that moment came up, she related to him and the assembled company what she called my disgraceful conduct in the balloon; and ended by informing me that all her hand that I was likely to get had been already bestowed upon my ear, which she assured me had been given with all her heart."

"You villain!" said Sir George, advancing towards me with a horsewhip in his hand. "You villain! I've a good mind to break this over your back."

"Sir George," said I, villain and Jenkyns must never be coupled in the same sentence; and as for the breaking of this whip, I'll relieve you of the trouble," And snatching it from his hand, I broke it in two and threw the pieces upon the ground. "And now I shall have the honor of wishing you good morning. Miss. P——, I forgive you." And I retired.

"Now I ask you whether any specimen of female treachery equal to that has ever come within your experience, and whether any excuse can be made for such conduct."

"As I said before, it's like the sex," said the second Marine.

"Yes, all mankind is sejuiced by woman," said the third Marine.

"It's just my case over again," said the first Marine, "After drawing me on in that way—after gaining my affections in that treacherous manner, by Jove! sir she goes and marries Blubber!"

Well, it does sound improbable, certainly, very improbable. But I said before I began that I would not guarantee the truth of it. Indeed, if you ask my candid opinion, I don't think it is true; but yet the Marines believed it!

The Baltimore Gazette—What it accomplished in Ten Days—The Reason Why it Was Not Issued on Monday.

Our excellent cotemporary the *Gazette* of Baltimore, did not make its appearance on Monday, the omission of which is fully explained by the following. It says:

The office of the *Gazette* has been removed to 106 Baltimore Street, one door west of Holliday—extensive alterations having been made in the building for the special purpose of adapting it to the needs of our large and increasing business.

For the first time since its issue, our subscribers failed yesterday to get their paper. They will surely pardon the annoyance, when they are told that we have actually built a three story building in ten days, during intensely cold weather, and moved the entire material of the *Gazette* office, desks, counters, press machinery, cases, frames, imposing stones' &c., &c., between Saturday at daybreak and 12 o'clock on Sunday night; and that we fitted up in forty hours, gas pipes and water fixtures, the press and steam engine and all the multifarious accessories of a newspaper office—between forty and fifty men being engaged on this necessary work day and night. Nevertheless, after all this incessant labor, when everything was in order, and just as the first forms, early yesterday morning, were being run through the press, the water pipes burst, and the engine had to be shut off, as no plumber could be had at that hour on Christmas morning.

The paper issued to day was, in fact, prepared for yesterday. We have, however added to it the few news items that have since reached us, and such telegrams as were sent over the wires last evening at our request.

THE assertion that a man, however objectionable can always find some woman to marry him was illustrated last week in Salisbury, Conn. A woman was united to a man in that town from whom a former wife had but a week previously procured a divorce on the ground of brutal treatment.

THE FIRST SNOWFALL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine, and fir, and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an Earl.
And the poorest twig on the elm tree,
Was fringed inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new roofed with Carara,
Come Chanticleer's muffled brow,
The stiff rails softened with white swan's down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window,
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood—
How the flakes were folding gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spake our little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes the snow?"
And I told her of the good All-Father,
Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snowfall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When the mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud-like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

Again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that healeth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall."

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

RURAL ECONOMY.

TO KEEP FOWLS.

A correspondent says:—The way I keep my fowls in health, I clean out the house once a week; put wood ashes under the roosts; have iron basins for them to drink from; whitewash the hen-house with hot lime; put a little kerosene oil on the roots once a month. The main food is oats and cake of scraps to pick on. I never feed but once a day, at noon, or when I shut them up in the afternoon. When they run out then give them all they will eat. In my experience there is no easier way to get diseased fowls than to keep them stuffed; it makes them lazy and they won't work as much as they ought to to keep in a healthy condition. I never had any gapes in chickens. When fowls begin to droop! give three large pills of common hard yellow soap; it is the best thing to cleanse a fowl I know of. I follow it for three days. In the mean time I give them nothing to eat, and plenty of pure water to drink. In desperate cases give half a teaspoontul of tincture of lobelia.

THE BEST GRASS FOR BUTTER.

If you aim at a great flow of milk, feed clover; if you wish rich milk, and well flavored butter, feed young timothy and white clover; if you aim at the best results both in quantity and quality of butter, feed on fresh pastures of white clover and timothy in summer, and early-cut timothy and wheat bran in winter. The grass must be cut when heading out; or better, young aftermath well cured. Avoid roots and garden stuff in general, if you wish a good quality of butter—though it is now held that those fed while milking, or immediately before, will remedy the evil.

GOOD WALKS FOR WINTER.

There are too many farmers in all sections who are neglecting matters and things about the dwelling and out-buildings, which may be called *small comforts.* In many cases they are overlooked and are not considered of sufficient importance to deserve attention, at least any special attention. Among these there is nothing that adds more, not merely to the comfort and convenience, but to the health of the family than good walks about the house and premises. We have known these in many instances to be utterly neglected. They are regarded as good enough when the weather is dry, and when the weather is wet they cannot be made. And thus year after year the members of the family are left to wade through mud to the cow-stables, hog-pens, wood or coal shed, to the wash, and so on. Now, the little labor it would cost to make hard dry paths to all these points is not worth mentioning. About every place there are stones, old mortar, bricks, &c., which could be laid down in an excavation of six inches and covered with coal-ashes. This would last for a dozen of years, and would always be dry in five minutes after a rain. Or, in lieu of this lay down board walks, which, if taken up in the spring after the weather is settled and carefully piled up will last from eight to ten years.

Try it. It will save in shoe-leather and doctor's bills four times as much as the cost, leaving out of question the great convenience and comfort enjoyed.—Chautauqua Farmer.

APPLYING LIME TO LAND.

If applied to wheat ground, after it is plowed, it makes a decided improvement in the crop. And if clover is sown with the crop, the clover will be thicker where the lime is applied. Now, if the clover is plowen under in the spring, and corn planted, there will be enough larger crop of corn to pay for the hauling of the lime, and for the clover seed used, besides. Ashes are very good for wheat, also.

STIRRING THE SOIL.

Mr. O. S. Bliss, Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, writes to the Country Gentleman on the subject of stirring the soil in times of drouth:

We have, in several instances, in times of extreme drouth, found the use of the cultivator and hoe intensifying rather than mitigating the evil, and that too on drained as well as undrained lands, and among both roots and corn crops. We left the past season, which was unusually dry at the second hoeing, a strip of several rows across the middle of our corn-fields, uncultivated and unhoed, and although there were a good many weeds, we found as the season advanced that the corn was much more heavily eared than elsewhere, and such has been the experience of several of our neighbors both this and former seasons.

PALL-BEARING is a profession in Valence, France, and the pall-bearers have struck for higher wages.

A Printer's Misfortune.

Some years ago, when the writer was a reporter upon an eastern paper, it devolved upon him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Dr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and the description of a patent hog-killing and sausage machine that had just been put in operation at the factory. Now, what made Dr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate buccaneer who made up the forms got the two locals mixed up in a frightful manner, and when we went to press something like this was the appaling result:

"Several of the Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along a beam until he reached the hot-water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome gold-headed butcher who grabbed him by the tail, swung him round, cut his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said there were times when the feeling overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him, for the manner in which so huge an animal was cut into so many fragments was simply astonishing. The Doctor concluded his remarks, when the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it the hog was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the Doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained at fifteen cents a pound, and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been so handsomely treated."

Mad? Well, about nine o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof and robed himself in boiler iron, so that he could watch the venerable clergyman tearing round down there in the street with his congregation, all wearing the panoply of war and carrying butcher knives and things. The next day we explained and apologized, but the Doctor stopped his subscription and began to take the rival paper.—Ex.

Why the Bavarian King is Unmarried.

A leading weekly journal professes to give, "on reliable authority," the reasons why the King of Bavaria is, at the mature age of twenty-six, still unmarried, namely, that he is in love with a pretty primadonna of Berlin, Frauhen Mallinger. During a residence of nearly a year in Munich, I never once heard that the King was suffering from misplaced affection. That he was waiting to find a Princess who can sympathize with him in his admiration for Wagner and the "Music of the Future," is another reason frequently given in French and American journals for his state of single blessedness. If appreciation of "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" is the only qualification that King Louis desires in his wife, surely he might have been satisfied with his cousin, Princess Sophie, to whom he was engaged five or six years ago, for she, it is well known, was enthusiastic in her admiration for the solid operas of that great and eccentric composer, and often distinguished herself in court circles by her impersonations of his heroines. It is well known that during the days of their betrothal she frequently sung Elsa in costume, the King taking the part of Lohengrin. A very absurd story has met with some believer in Munich. Princess Sophie, it seems, was very fond of dried fruit, and ate it in enormous quantities. King Louis, like a devoted lover, imported it for her from Italy, but on the condition that she should never eat prunes in his presence, as that fruit was particularly offensive to him. The Princess could not or would not control her *penchant* to conform to the fastidious taste of the "Fairy Prince," and, regardless of his desires, that fruit was served one day when the royal fiances were dining at her residence of Posenhofen. Upon perceiving the obnoxious prunes, King Louis rose from the table, left the castle without a word of farewell, and returning to his own castle of Berg, on the opposite side of Starnberg Lake, threw the Princess' bust out of the window into the water, and wrote to her father, Duke Max, that he released his cousin from her engagement. Whatever was the cause of the dissolution of the engagement, King Louis generously allowed his cousin to say it was broken off at her request. She has since married the Duke d'Alencon, grandson of Louis-Philippe.—Letter in the New York Mail.

A Joke on a Tailor.

In Boston, many years ago, there lived (as there do now, we venture to say,) two young fellows, rather waggish in their ways, and who were in the habit of patronizing rather extensively a tailor by the name of Smith. Well, one day, into his shop these two young bloods strolled. Says one of them:

"Smith we've been making a bet. Now, we want you to make each of us a suit of clothes; wait till the bet is decided, and the one that loses will pay the whole." "Certainly, gentlemen; I shall be most happy to serve you," says Smith, and forthwith their measures were taken, and in due time the clothes were sent home. A month or two passed by, and yet our friend, the tailor, saw nothing of his customers. One day, however, he met them, and thinking it almost time the bet was decided, he made up to them and asked how their clothing fitted. "Oh!" excellently, says one: "by the by, Smith, our bet isn't decided yet." "Ah!" says Smith, "what is it?" "Why, I bet that when *Bunker Hill Monument falls it will fall toward the South!* Bill, here, took me up, and when the bet is decided we'll call and pay you that little bill."—Smith's face stretched to double its usual length, but he soon recovered his wonton good humor."

A MICHIGAN woman, named Lossing, who has been in the habit of stuffing red pepper in her niece's eyes, because she did not eat fast enough, had been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and confinement in the Detroit House of Correction for ninety days.

VARIETIES.

THE Chicago Republican commends Henderson's portrait of the President as a very lifelike and "taking" picture.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that pulverized borax is a good exterminator of the small red roaches that are the pests of so many housekeepers.

Two cute lawyers
Are like two sawyers;
The one doth pull, the other thrust,
And as the object's slowly rent asunder,
Between the one at top and t'other under,
Down comes the dust.

ALLUDING to the fact that General Grant has sat for another picture to go with Badeau's second edition of his life, the Louisville Ledger, observes: "He always takes well."

A MAN from San Francisco, who had not heard of the Chicago fires, arrived there last week. After looking at the ruins he turned to a stranger and asked: "How long did the earthquake last, old sport?"

A PROPOSITION to light the streets of an Indiana "city," was opposed by the Common Council, on the ground that thieves would be enabled to see when they were watched, and consequently it would be impossible to catch them.

"POOR thing," observed a tender hearted Bridgeport lady, in speaking of the death of a young friend, "she had just got a forty dollar set of furs, and beauties they were; but she don't need such things now." What do you suppose she meant by that?

A MINISTER lecturing in East Boston recently suddenly remembered that he had agreed to marry a couple at that very time. He stopped his lecture for fifteen minutes, fulfilled his agreement, married the happy couple and returning finished his lecture.

MR. HENRY COXWELL, the æronaut, replying to the hypothesis "that one-half of the number of professional æronauts had been killed in the exercise of their vocation," says that of thirty-five hundred ascensions executed in Europe and America, fifteen deaths only have been recorded!

THE merchants of San Francisco have lost heavily by the delay in the delivery of their holiday goods from New York, in consequence of the snow, and some of them threaten suits against the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE home of the Carys, Alice and Phœbe, in New York, is to be sold before long, with the books and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the two sisters. The project of placing a memorial window in the Church of Strangers has been abandoned, and a monument will be erected to their memory.

ABOUT four weeks ago the wife of a farmer living near Geary City, Kan., died. Last Sunday the bereaved and sorry stricken husband sent to Donighan for a minister to come and preach her funeral sermon, and then marry him to a gushing damsel he had selected to cheer him in his loneliness. The minister declined to comply with his request.

THE new Postmaster-General of Great Britain has been for some time trying the system of making letter carriers of small boys, who can be employed for about $2,50 per week, while the Department had been paying the men $5. The consequence may well be imagined. It is no uncommon thing to find these youthful officials playing marbles on the sidewalk, or riding surreptitiously on the back springs of cabs, and carriages, while the public are waiting for their letters.

THE Beaver Argus says: "The Economy society, at Economy, it is said, now numbers but about eighty persons, nearly all of whom are in the winter of life. Their wealth is estimated at about fifteen millions of dollars. They have been a remarkably quiet, orderly and upright colony, and have always enjoyed the confidence and respect of those who knew them in their moral and business character.

A gentleman called on a rich miser, and found him at the table endeavoring to catch a fly. Presently he succeeded in entrapping one, which he immediately put into the sugar-bowl, and shut down the cover. The gentleman asked for an explanation of this singular sport. "I'll tell you," replied the miser, a triumphant grin overspreading his countenance as he spoke. "I want to ascertain if the servants steal the sugar."

THE chirping and singing of the cricket and grasshopper are frequently spoken of; but they do not sing—they fiddle. By rubbing wings and legs together—each in a manner peculiar to the species—these insects produce the sound which characterize them. Perhaps our best instrumental performer is the "katy-did," Each wing contains a little tambourine, and by the opening and shutting of the wings these are rubbed against each other, and produce the sound of "katy-did-she-did," which can be heard at a long distance, and gives the insect its name.

THE KENNEDY SUICIDE.

The Inquest Adjourned—Additional Testimony.

At the adjourned inquest on Wednesday Mr. C. H. Bourne, Officer Rivers, Dr. Rodgers, Mr. John B. Kennedy and A. S. Clark were sworn. Mr. Bourne's and Mr. J. H. Kerr's testimony did not differ materially from the statements published in yesterday's issue, and showed financial troubles in Mr. Kennedy's past "stock speculations" to be at the bottom of the the dreadful deed. Dr. Rogers testified at length to the nature of the wounds. J. B. Kennedy, a brother of the deceased, testified in substance that the deceased was subject to nervous spells—was hypochondriac—was greatly concerned about "stocks"—had complained of neuralgic affections—his financial transactions in New York were all right—thought the suicide was caused by insanity—his dread of poverty was monomaniac. A. L. Clark testified to the illness of the deceased last week, and to his depression in spirits.

In consequence of the funeral of Mr. Kennedy having taken place yesterday afternoon, the inquest was again adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

MALONY the man who was injured near Six Mile Ferry on Christmas night still lives, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Carmichal, who inflicted the injuries has been committed to jail by Justice Krehan on a charge of felonious assault and battery, which was preferred against him by officer McCoy.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871

PRESIDENT GRANT, fortunately, don't fall under the requisitions demanded in in the Civil Service reform report, and is anxious that his immediate relations shall not be too rigorously examined.

THE liberal Republicans and Democrats of the United States Senate were united and anxious to present general amnesty to the people of the South as a Christmas gift, but were defeated by the stock-jobbers and contractors of the Radicals.

IF a Democratic member of Congress wants to stir up a hornet's nest, all he has to do is to rise in his place in Congress and make any allusion to fraud and corruption in office, and forthwith the whole Administration swarm are down on him trying to sting him into silence.

IT remained for the Knights Templar of the city of Baltimore to astonish the country in financial transactions. The Baltimore papers state that the Financial Committee of the Grand Commandery of Maryland Knights Templar have returned to the City Register one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents, unexpended balance of the five thousand dollars appropriated by the City Council for the entertainment of the visiting Knights Templar in September last. One would hardly think that such extraordinary honesty could exist so near the city of Washington, but then Baltimore is a Democratic city.

THE means by which GRANT proposes to secure Pennsylvania for his renomination, already begin to crop out in the eastern portion of the State, and verify the prediction made in the columns of THE POST when the CAMERON Ring was broken in the West by the result of our late municipal contest. GRANT and CAMERON are waxing weak in the Western part of the State, and they are determined to keep up the lines in the East, by every means in their power. The *World* states upon reliable authority that members of the house of JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, started a paper recommending the nomination of ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE for State Senator to fill the vacancy in one of the Philadelphia districts. This was being signed by all the leading men, and it began to look as though he would be nominated. President GRANT hearing of this move sent word to the house of JAY COOKE & Co., that unless it was stopped the general government would take all its business from them. Mr. MCCLURE was waited upon and requested to return the subscription paper, which by that time had received hundreds of signatures and been placed in his hands. To save the house of JAY COOKE & Co., the paper was committed to the fire. This is one of the explanations of Colonel MCCLURE'S letter, and shows how the power of the present administration is used to crush men in its own party who will not bend to the one idea of doing all in their power to renominate GRANT. If GRANT is thus arrogant now what will he be if he is reelected? There is CAMERONISM of the most unadultrated type for you. But CAMERONISM and GRANTISM are doomed in Pennsylvania. Let them be crushed everywhere.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THE SOUTH.

The New York *Evening Post*, a Republican newspaper of influence, as well as close observation, insists, but rather vainly, that the best and most acceptable gift that could be made to the South at this time would be a general amnesty for political offenses. It thinks now that after seven years have passed since the Confederacy collapsed in irretrievable ruin, it is about time to become magnanimous and remove the restrictions that have been placed upon that class of men in the South who are best able to take care of its internal government.

But while political disabilities seem petty and insignificant in their effects, says the *Post*, compared with the terrible lessons of the war, their influence in preventing the restoration of order and good government in the Southern States can scarcely be exaggerated. Rightly to estimate the consequences of a proscriptive policy we should consider the peculiar constitution of Southern society.

The imbecile and bungling attempts of Congress at reconstruction brought into existence a new type of political "filibusters." The generic title "carpet-baggers," which has been fairly applied to some and unfairly to many more new comers, is a purely American contribution to the vocabulary of political history, and illustrates a perversion to which Republican institutions may be subjected. Profiting by the gratitude of the ignorant freedmen, and claiming to be representatives of the political party which had triumphantly espoused their cause, many dishonest northern adventurers obtained the suffrages of the blacks. Where these white men have not usurped the control, the administration has been conducted by negro politicians fresh from the rice and cotton fields. Although these black men could not be charged with the calculating villainy of their white associates—indeed, most of them have an almost superstitious reverence for the sanctity of citizenship and its duties—they were in no way qualified for the delicate tasks of government. Their ignorance, though not criminal, has helped to produce the anarchy which now exists.

The *Post* thus pays its respects to the thieves and scoundrels who hold the reins of government in the Southern States:

For the joint product of knavery and ignorance there is but one remedy. This is to encourage active participation in southern politics by a respectable and intelligent class of citizens. Such a class of men exists in the South, and its members are at present prohibited from lifting a finger to save their states from ruin. If we still persist in maintaining the present proscription, let us at least have the candor to confess that it is not the southern leaders but the southern people we are punishing. Bitter as is the fate which compels public-spirited citizens to stand aside with folded arms while strangers waste their heritage and dishonor the pride of their native states, the plight of a people is still worse who can command for the public service no intelligence which is not devoted to dishonesty, and no honesty which is not wrapped in the densest ignorance. The nation should appreciate the fact that it is impossible, even were it desirable, to separate the cause of the southern leaders from that of the southern people, and to proscribe the former while "forgiving" the latter.

THE CAUSE CELEBRE.

The latest newspaper advices from England seem to indicate that a serious hitch has befallen the great TICHBORNE senso-comedy, which has been so successfully given for some months past, with but an appetizing intermission. It is now threatened with an interruption in its course by "that worst of wants, the want of money." Quite recently Sergeant BALLENTINE made an acknowledgment in court with reference to the poverty of his client, adding at the same time an expression of solemn determination for self and fellow-counsel to stick to the claimant's colors to the last.

The Attorney-General, fired perhaps by the heroic spirit of opposing counsel, instantly followed suit upon the other side in a similar avowal. The expressions of sentiment from both legal gentlemen were received, it is said, with enthusiastic manifestations of approval by the audience. Well they might, if it were only for the novelty. We are further informed that the judge seemed astounded at the declaration of counsel. We cannot suppose his lordship's surprise was at the mere statement *non pecunia*—a monetary collapse where the proceedings were so protracted, and the expense so enormous, was only to be anticipated. His lordship's amazement was, we should say, excited solely by a sentiment so utterly extraordinary, and no doubt so unexpected. Perhaps he did not regard it as a weakness, or as unprofessional; it probably struck him as unnatural. Of course, lawyers have many feelings in common with other men, but we should as soon expect to see his lordship come out with a "breakdown" upon the Bench as to hear counsel at the Bar calmly declare his resolution to work without pay. The thing is incredible.

There is no precedent for such a proceeding, and it is hardly to be supposed that the learned scions of English law would venture to do anything without a precedent. Perhaps it was reserved for the learned Sergeant and his learned brother to reverse a certain unpleasant and venerable proverb concerning the craft, by proving to the world that BLACKSTONE and benevolence are not incompatible, and that even after long practice with the harsh engines of the law a man may retain the capacity to perform gratuitously a kind and generous act. For the pleasure it would give us to see an unmannerly tradition exploded, we could almost wish the distinguished advocates may have the opportunity to vindicate the unselfishness of the profession, and at the same time gratify their own delicate feelings without fee or refresher. If, indeed, the *cause celebre* should prematurely burst up, it will be a calamity to many. Not to speak of the sudden hiatus in social converse, the vast waste of amateur legal judgments, the vain spending of sagacious conclusions, how are we to console the thousands who have not only predicted the *denouement*, but have wagered upon it, and wait impatiently to pocket their money? To think that this wonderful drama of real life, with its shifts of scene and incident, its characters, its fat men and funny men, its high tragedy airs in wig and gown, its low comedy in the witness chair, should, all of a sudden, have the curtain dropped upon it, without the villain, whoever he was, coming to grief, and virtue being duly rewarded!

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* is of the opinion that it would also be lamentable that anything should happen, just as the amenities of Bar and Bench were beginning to be more and more developed, and when the public had reason to expect some delightful and piquant interchanges, which should show that in matters of courtesy and etiqutte an English judge and English advocates are fully the equals of any Irish judge or any Irish advocates that ever sat and spoke at Green street or elsewhere. But, probably, to no class would a paralysis of the trial be so severe a catastrophe as the romance writers, who are, do doubt, keeping pace on their foolscap with the progress of the hearing, and wait only the decision to deluge the book market with "The Lost Heir" and "The Bushwhacking Baronet," and "The Stout Scion, or Fat and Fable." Why their novels will be cut short in the middle, and their hero will have to remain forever in the situation he occupied when the court rose. This would be, perhaps, the sorest grievance of all, except that felt by the principals in the litigation, of which we shall say nothing.

THE ONE TERM AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER in his preamble introducing his One Term Amendment to the Constitution, preventing a President from being eligible for re-election, introduces as an argument in its behalf the observation of DE TOCQUEVILLE, the remarkable Frenchman, to whom our country is under such great and lasting obligations, in his famous work on "Democracy in America," which says in words of singular clearness and force: "Intrigue and corruption are vices natural to elective governments, but when the chief of the government can be re-elected, those vices extend indefinitely, and compromise even the existence of the country. When a single candidate seeks success by intrigue, his manœuvres can operate only over a circumscribed space. When, on the contrary, the chief of the government himself enters the ranks of candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the government. In the first case it is one man with his feeble means; in the second it is the government itself, with its immense resources, which intrigues and corrupt." And then, again, the same great writer who had studied our country so closely, testifies that it is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be re-elected denominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to this point; that his best movements are subordinate to this object, and that in proportion as the moment a crisis approaches, individual interest substitutes itself in his mind for the general interest.

In no instance, in the history of our country have the words of DE TOCQUEVILLE been more clearly illustrated than in the case of General GRANT, whose sole occupation from the date of his first election to the present moment has been to intrigue for a re-election, and use the vast power and patronage of the government with a view of securing that end. Every complaint made against the corruptions of the administration, has been met by such men as MORTON, ANTHONY and CONKLING with the sweeping assertion that it is the purest and most perfect administration that the country has had since the days of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and this, too, in the face of the fact that almost every day develops a million dollars of defalcation by government appointees, who are either compromised with or allowed to escape punishment.

All these defalcations and plunderings are the direct result of the causes so vividly depicted by the great political philosopher, DE TOCQUEVILLE. GRANT'S appointments to all the lucrative offices and those exercising the greatest amount of influence, have been with a view of securing his re-election. This being the case, honesty and capability never came into question in the selection of men to office. The only question asked by the President was: "Is this man in favor of my re-election, is he a man of political influence, and will he use the patronage of his office to secure my re-nomination and re-election?" If he fulfilled these requirements nothing else was asked of him. He might be a thief, but that did not matter, if he was a skillful wire worker, and could control the caucusses of his party in his State or District. This, in connection with the cottage at Long Branch, secured the notorious TOM MURPHY the position of Collector of the port of New York, a position which he really holds and controls yet, notwithstanding his formal resignation.

In the language of DE TOCQUEVILLE, GRANT has all along been borrowing "for his own purpose the power of the government," and in his great anxiety to secure a second term, has committed the public patronage into the hands of corrupt partisan tricksters, and his friends dare not permit an investigation into the condition of the public service, even by fair minded Republican Senators—by the very men who most ably and effectively labored for GRANT'S election in 1868.

A deep meaning begins to attach to the cry raised by the Administration Senators that it was an attack upon GRANT to investigate into the manner in which he has disposed of the public patronage during the term of office. The miserable state of political morality in the Executive Mansion, as displayed by the discussion of the reform movement, is enough to startle the people and set them to thinking. The selection of an unfair and packed committee, with six men who have already declared their intention to whitewash the Administration and cover up the corruption that permeates the whole government, shows clearly that the people can hope for nothing at the hands of Congress. They must now depend upon themselves to right their wrongs and sweep the vast sea of corruption that has overrun the whole government, out of existence.

These men have no hope of continuing in office, if the corruptions, by means of which they now continue their hold upon the public, are extirpated. It is not an accident—this deplorable state of the public service—it is the well calculated result of a carefully devised system of intrigue. The hollow cry of Civil Service Reform, is only raised to call off the people from the true scent. It was the very men who now chatter so meaningiessly about Civil Service Reform, that so degraded it, that honesty seems to have fled from the public service. It was for a purpose, only partially accomplished as yet, that these men degrade the Civil Service, and placed party loyalty above honesty and integrity in the office-holder.

The people becoming restive under the endless oppressions of the Radical leaders has had the effect of alarming them, and those wily leaders now resort to the trick of pretending to undo their own corrupt works. Mr. SUMNER who is himself an uncompromising Radical, is so thoroughly convinced of the evil purposes to which the public patronage is prostituted that he is anxious to put a stop to it by making all Presidents ineligible for a second term. Three years ago, GRANT himself professed to be enthusiastically in favor of the proposition, and considered it necessary as a matter of national safety, while all the prominent Radicals who now support him held to the same belief. We will see now, whether their professions were true, or whether it was a mere dodge for popular effect.

HOW IS IT?

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* is evidently bent upon making capital for Judge DAVIS for the Presidency. Among the distinguished gentlemen recently interviewed by this correspondent were Governor BIGLER and Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL. Of the former he writes:

He is canvassing the political field here, and is quite hopeful of the future. He don't quite like Judge Blair's programme; not that he would not willingly act upon it himself, but because he fears that it would not be altogether satisfactory to some of the more sensitive men of the party. He informed me that he thought there might be a union of men formed, desirous of restoring the government to its ancient status of respectability and dignity, with such a man for nominee as Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court, or Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. He thinks that

THE ONLY PLATFORM NEEDED

could be pronounced and printed in two words—"One Term." He says there is no doubt that it would be popular, and with such a candidate, no person of either party could make any political objection to it, and a very large number of men now "going for Grant" would go for him to the death, and quietly vote for Adams or Davis, as the case might be. Gov. Bigler informed me that it is his purpose, in a short time, to express his views, publicly, on the situation.

We shall look with interest and pleasure for the views of Mr. BIGLER upon the situation. We venture to predict, however, that he will not assume the position that either Judge DAVIS or CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS can carry Pennsylvania, without which being assured Democrats would not take much interest in the next fight. Mr. BIGLER is too observant not to see that something more than mere respectability and dignity is required to restore this State to the Democracy and we are persuaded he will make that plain if he will give the people of Pennsylvania the benefit of his counsel, in any public manner. If he chooses to put himself upon the record in favor of any candidate for the Presidency, prior to the Convention, we believe he will be in favor of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, as he has privately declared that he feels convinced he can carry the State against all comers. His views upon the platform are correct. "One term" will do for a platform and President.

Of Mr. RANDALL, he says:

I met Hon. Samuel Randall, Democratic representative from Philadelphia in the House. He is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. I propounded to him the great question, "What were the Democrats going to do about the Presidency?" Mr. Randall replied that everything was working well; that his committee were consulting and would make a demonstration in a few days. He did not hesitate to say that he thought a national union party would be formed, and, for himself, he said that either Judge Davis or Mr. Adams would be satisfactory to him, and he thought that one of them ought to be the nominee as a guarantee to the people of the good intention of the new party. I think Mr. Randall is not inclined to yield the point that the Democratic organization should be abandoned. There is great power in organization. It is "a handy thing to have" in a nation, even though it may not nominate a candidate, especially in a Presidential contest. That is Mr. Randall's idea.

THE doings of the negro mob at Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, who have taken possession of the town and driven the white people into exile, is the natural result of the teachings of the Radical carpet-baggers. We see no terrifying head lines and flaming editorials in the Radical newspapers about the outrages perpetrated by this army of negroes, who assemble in thousands, ravish white women, and defy the laws. They content themselves by sticking the reports in an obscure corner. Where now is all the eloquence about the Ku Klux? The boot is very extensively on the other leg just now.

WHY don't the government detail a few hundred clerks and buy up several hundred thousands copies of those newspapers containing the exposures of the Radical carpet-baggers in the South and then frank them over the country? They thought this just the thing with regard to the municipal affairs of New York city. Why not try it on in the case of of the Radical Governors of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida &c?

THERE does not appear to be much of a chance for Governor SCOTT to escape impeachment for his extraordinary crimes against the people of the State of South Carolina. Thus, one by one GRANT'S friends are passing away, leaving his chances even for re-nomination more precarious each day.

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THE N. Y. *Bulletin* calls upon Congress to report a bill stopping all further assessments or collections of the income. The editor says:

The assessors will, unless otherwise instructed by Congress, proceed to assess the tax for 1872 with no operative statue to give them a warrant for so doing, and there can be no doubt that its payment will be vigorously resisted and the dapartment put to great expense in prosecuting those who refuse to pay, with every prospect that the courts will decide against the Government. The tax for 1870 was resisted in many instances on the ground that the law authorizing it was unconstitutional, and when the opposition is still further strengthened by the doubtful legality of the proposed assessment, the cost of collecting it will be materially increased. Let Congress, therefore, settle the difficulty by directing that no assessment shall be made in 1872.

THE Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* and *Messenger* publishes the card of Mr. R. H. TATUM, which well illustrates the beauties of the operation of the Ku-Klux law. He was arrested in Dade county, dragged to Atlanta, and kept imprisoned for days without knowing the offence charged against him. He was released because no testimony was had against him. Re arrested by Commissioner CONLY, his case has been continued for the absence of a witness that he will show is a hog thief and the companion of negro thieves. Able to give any bond, he is refused bail and lies in prison.

THE catalogue of carpet-bag Governors impeached, or threatened with impeachment, is rather a long one. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, and BUTLER, of Nebraska, were removed by impeachment last winter, and there is speedy prospect of R. K. SCOTT, of South Carolina, being added to their number. BULLOCK, of Georgia, only escaped impeachment by resigning, while their excellencies of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas, have all had their gubernatorial equilibrium sadly disturbed by the oscilations of impeachment.

THE Providence *Press*, Rad., referring to Senator TRUMBULL'S motion, says:

It was fought by an unseemly earnestness by Republican Senators on the floor of the Senate, was angrily debated in a Senatorial caucus; and was defeated by Republican votes. The victory was worse than a barren one to the majority. It frightened them because it brought a direct and very unpopular charge against the administration, with a Presidential election pending. If an administration will not ask for, but rather seek to prevent an examination into alleged grave abuses and peculiations, it is high time that administration was closed, and one more honest in character inaugurated.

WHO is the chief of the reformers? who is he? Who but the famous C. C. BOWEN, charged with bigamy, and convicted in Washington of bigamy and sentenced therefor, and pardoned by the President. He has since turned up the chief of the reformers in the South Carolina Legislature, and is moving heaven and earth for the impeachment of Governor SCOTT. Wonders will never cease.

AN exchange says: The full amount of presents which CALLENDER, General GRANT'S Bank Examiner, received for whitewashing the Ocean Bank was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This happens to be exactly twice the amount which General GRANT finally received for the gift house in Washington which he had previously sold to Postmaster BOWEN for forty thousand dollars.

AN exchange says: "It is an insult to the people of Mississippi that AMES should register his name at Washington as 'a Mississippi Senator.' He doesn't own a foot of land in the State nor pay a single dollar of taxes. He once resided a few months at Vicksburg as an army officer, but on return there he even refused to pay his poll tax."

CARL SCHURZ has warned General GRANT that "the American people are on the point of demanding an honest government." We hope so. That will be a point which might well "point a moral and adorn a tale."

THAT colored Republic on the coast of Africa which was founded some years ago by sundry colorless philanthropists in the forlorn hope that it might serve as a gateway through which "Africa's dusky millions" might return to their "sunny fountains," carrying the torch of civilization with them to light up that benighted region, seems to be subjected to two separate civilized influences which do not work well together. According to the statement of a black-skinned missionary from Liberia traders are much more active in disseminating whiskey, tobacco, and old fire-arms among the free citizens of that tropical commonwealth than the preachers are in bringing to their minds the tidings of salvation and the blessings of education. The result is that they grow in vice much more rapidly than they grow in grace. Unless some means is devised to make "missionary effort" a paying business there is great danger that enterprising sinners will outstrip zealous but impecunious Christians in the work of revolutionizing society in Africa. The natives will lose their comparatively harmless barbarism only to acquire the multifarious and complicated iniquities of civilization without the restraints of religion or the purifying effects of culture. The philanthropists had best look to their handiwork in Africa, lest it should prove a curse instead of a blessing, and we do not get rid of the "disturbing element" after all.

THE Governors of North Carolina and Florida have had a little "brush," which is quite exciting so far, and may be more so. It appears that Governor CALDWELL of the former State, some time ago issued a requisition for the capture of MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD, who was described as a fugitive from justice, and then in Florida. This document being shown to Governor REED, of Florida, he declared that it was not in conformity with the act of Congress, and refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of LITTLEFIELD. Whereupon Governor CALDWELL has a proclamation of five thousand dollars reward to any person who will arrest said LITTLEFIELD and deliver him in the State of North Carolina. To this proclamation Governor REED responds by offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery of any person kidnapping or attempting to kidnap, or take from the State, the person of the said LITTLEFIELD.

GOVERNOR HAIGHT of California, in his valedictory message, adverts in terms of merited censure to the course pursued by government officials in the recent elections in that State. When officers marshal fourteen or fifteen hundred laborers to the polls, destroy the secrecy of the ballot by compelling the use of strips of pasteboard, five eighths of an inch wide, printed closely in diamond type, so that alteration is impossible, they aim a blow at the existence of free government, and virtually direct the machinery of Republican institutions to defeat the popular will, upon which they are avowedly based. No partisan or personal considerations should prevent a prompt and effectual remedy for this abuse. Governor HAIGHT recommends an enactment providing for a uniform ballot on white paper, which would be a good thing everywhere.

THE Detroit *Free Press* says. "Whatever action the Democratic party may deem it advisable to take in the coming Presidential election, it should neither cease to exist as a Democratic party nor surrender up its organization. Whatever action it takes should be taken as the Democratic party. Those who are discussing the propriety of its surrendering up its organization and name, are only talking about what cannot be regarded as anything but nonsense, or scramble for plunder. The principles of the Democratic party are such that it cannot cease to exist. The corner-stone of its organization is the Constitution under which the Government exists, and so long as constitutional government shall remain the Democratic party must remain."

A GOOD beginning for a Russian winter—not the coming of the Grand Duke, but the fierce cold and heavy snows of this rough December. The weather last week for instance, in Vermont, was the coldest they have had there for thirty-two years and while over the Great Plains the temperature has gone down to thirty degrees below zero, the snows on the Plains and in the Rocky Mountains have been the heaviest known by the oldest settlers so early in the season. Even in New York, where the wintry climate is softened by the air from the surrounding waters of the sea, the temperature all through this month has been ten degrees colder than for the same month last winter. But an early winter and a rough beginning may give us an early spring; and this is our expectation.

The Alabama Claims.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a long synopsis of the statement in behalf of the United States, presented to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, and makes the following summary of the amounts claimed for losses by the several cruisers:

By the Alabama	$6,547,600
By the Boston	400
By the Chickamauga	95,654
By the Florida	3,698,609
By the Georgia	982,976
By the Nashville	69,536
By the Retribution	20,334
By the Sallie	5,540
By the Shenandoah	6,488,329
By the Sumter	10,695
By the Tallahassee	579,955
Total	$17,900,633
For losses from increased war premiums	1,126,795
	$19,021,428

Buffaloes and the Cold Weather.

It appears that the buffaloes were very much discommoded by the late terrible snow storm on the Pacific railroad. While one train of cars was imbedded in the snow these animals gathered to the leeside for shelter. A correspondent says:

"If any one felt disposed he might, from his seat in the car, pop them over with his revolver—the rest would not move—they could not be driven away by engine whistling or human voice, but crowded their shaggy sides close up to the cars and there stood with bowed heads for the storm to pass. Many were seen to fall down in their tracks, dead from the cold."

"THOSE EYES THAT WERE SO BRIGHT LOVE."

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Those eyes that were so bright, love,
Have now a dimmer shine;
But what they've lost in light, love,
Was what they gave to mine.
And still those orbs reflect, love,
The beams of former hours;
That ripened all my joys, my love,
And tinted all my flowers.

These locks were brown to see, love,
That now are turned to gray;
But the years were spent with me, love,
That stole their hue away.
Thy locks no longer share, love,
The golden glow of noon;
But I've seen the world look fair, love,
When silvered by the moon.

That brow was fair to see, love,
That looks so shaded now;
But for me it bore the care, love,
That spoilt a bonny brow.
And though no longer there, love,
The gloss it had of yore,
Still memory looks and dotes, my love,
Where hope admired before

Warwick Castle.

By late English papers we have additional particulars concerning the burning of Warwick Castle. It appears that Lady Eva Warwick and Hon. Sydney Greville had a narrow escape from being burnt to death. A footman, Wm. Everton, displayed thoughtful and courageous conduct. Lord Warwick was about to entertain his annual Christmas shooting party, and upwards of 500 cartridges were stored in the gunroom. When the fire was approaching the room, Everton rushed into it, and carried the ammunition into another and distant part of the building. The pictures which were torn from the frames were not themselves damaged, and the Brussels tapestry taken from Queen Anne's bedroom is only slightly torn. The splendid *Pietra Commessa* table, flowered with lapis lazuli, formerly the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoniette, has also sustained little damage.

Among the art treasures in the great hall, all of which were destroyed except the painting, the "Battle of the Amazons," were the following: Large gun of curious workmanship captured from a Spanish ship by Lord A. Hamilton; the prodigious pair of antlers from Ireland, presented by Lord Muncaster; various excellent specimens of ancient British armor and the accoutrements ranged along the walls; the figure of a belted knight, clad in a complete suit of beautiful armor composed of highly polished steel, and pronounced by Grose to be the finest suit of old English armor extant. The great hall was wainscotted with oak to the heights of about twelve feet, and the floor was composed of alternate squares of beautiful red and white Italian marble. This is now covered with the *debris* of the fire—half molten metal, charred wood, fragments of plaster, partially consumed pictures and remnants of armor. The ceiling was composed of the finest Memel timber, elaborately wrought, somewhat after the manner of the roof of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and divided into compartments, beautified with coats of arms. In the centre were the arms of the present Earl, surrounded with the insignia of a Knight of St. Patrick, and in the surrounding eight principal compartments were placed shields, within garters, charged with the armoral bearings of the Earls and Dukes of Warwick who have been Knights of the Most Noble Order of St. George. Over other parts of the ceiling were disposed the coats of arms of the many illustrious families with which the ancient Earls of Warwick and the House of Greville have been connected. The colossal antique bust of Hercules, and a sarcophagus, on the front of which was represented in basso-relievo the story of Diana and Endymion, have both been destroyed. The latter was regarded as an invaluable work.

The chief works of art in the state rooms rescued from the fire are: "Hebe, Goddess of Health," by Guercino; "Inside a Church," a fine transparency, by Servais; "A Battle Piece," by Schul; "A Sea Fight," by Vandervelde; "Head of an Old Man," by Rubens; "Still Life," by Calf; "Fruit," by Campidiglio; "Portrait of a Female," by Porbus; "Portrait of an Italian," supposed to be a Titian; "Portrait of a Laughing Boy," said to be by Tilligrew, the famous jester at the court of Charles II.; portraits of the Earl of Strafford, Richard, Earl of Warwick, by Favilla; Charles I., Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., and the Marquis of Huntley, all by Vandyke; Ignatius Loyola, by Rubens. The painting of Charles I., on horse back, attended by his equerry, the Duke d'Epernon, considered one of Vandyke's best efforts, and the most valuable painting in the castle, is also safe. This picture was formerly in the possession of the Duke of Lorraine. The Cedar Room happily escaped the fire, but it was thought necessary to remove all the furniture and paintings; the state bedroom, with the furniture, composed of rich crimson velvet, presented to the late Earl of Warwick, by George III., is likewise safe. The tapestry in this room, made at Brussels in 1604, is supposed to represent the gardens at Versailles. There is also a superb marble chimney piece, designed by Westmacot. All the books in the library, some of them very rare, were rescued from the fire and safely deposited in the stables. The following other portraits were saved: Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn, Old Martin Luther, by Holbein; Two Old Men Studying Music, and the Four Evangelists, by Rubens; the Earl of Essex, by Zucchero; Margaret, Duchess of Parma, Cagliari; the Duchess of Cleveland, and two other beauties of the Court of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; The Interior of a Guardroom, by Teniers; and a head Christ, by Caracci.

Irish Girls.

"According to the London Daily Telegraph, Irishwomen are the best needlewomen in the world. This is a high encomium. May fair fingers never grow weary of stitching for the editor of the Telegraph! As to shirt buttons, may they never trouble him. Here is the cream of his compliment:—"It was on occasion of delivering certain prizes to his cottagers, that Mr. Disraeli so deftly handled the subject of needlework, and he ornamented the topic accordingly. He pointed out that in the International Exhibition of the present year there were specimens of plain sewing from every part of the world, and that the prizes were all awarded to Great Britain, the judges being of opinion that our needle handiwork was superior to that of any other country in the world. On examining the nationality of the prizeholders, however, it was discovered that the successful candidates were all Irishwomen. Whence, Mr. Disraeli asked, arose this exceptional proficiency in needle-work? He was perfectly ready to do full justice to the abilities and talents of Irishwomen, but he could not understand why all the prizes in the establishment should fall to them. He had, it is true, discovered that the Irish Government had recognized plain sewing as a branch of education, but that the importance of training in the use of the needle was not admitted in England. Every Irish girl attending a school is taught to sew, and the result is that considerable comfort is diffused through the households of which they are members."

The Christmas Bran-Pie.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

The bran-pie is often used in England, in place of the Christmas tree, or as an addition to the Twelfth Night party. It is within the means of every family, as its contents can be inexpensive or expensive, according to the taste and means of the maker. First, a large wooden bowl should be obtained, or any large tin pan or dish. This can be covered with white cloth or not, as the maker pleases; a wreath of evergreens around the edge is an improvement. The contents of the pie may be sugar hearts, rings, kisses, or any bonbons, mock rings or gold rings—indeed, any article which can be easily tied up in a small bundle. It is desirable that there should be many articles in this pie that will cause fun and laughter—blanks, such as an empty box, or some trifle rolled up in many papers. A bright piece of silver, called a lucky-piece, or a half-pence, enclosed in a nut-shell, and like all the rest of the articles, tied up in paper, adds to the sport. All these bundles should be placed in a large bowl or dish, and covered with bran. A large spoon can be laid on the top of the pie. This pie should be placed on the table, after a Christmas dinner or supper, the guests or family all remaining in their seats around the table. If there are many little ones, it can be arranged beforehand, and have a servant, or some member of the family, place the pie at the front door, and ring the bell furiously and blow a trumpet; and place a paper on the top of the pie, on which is written: A Present from Santa Claus. As soon as the bell is rung, the ringer must disappear at once, as the children are wide awake at Christmas. We had a bran-pie brought in that way, the children rushed to the door, and in their eagerness to see Santa Claus, ran past the pie some distance, looking eagerly on all sides; when they returned, one little boy declared he saw him whisking round the corner of the street. When the pie is on the table everybody is invited to partake. Each in turn takes a spoonful; whatever bundle the spoon touches is theirs; the bundle must be opened at once and exhibited before the next person dips. The very inappropriateness of some of the gifts help to create laughter, and there is a good deal of amusement in the after exchanging, or refusing to exchange, when the pie is all distributed.

The Latest Snake Story.

A very extraordinary and astonishing incident was reported to have occurred lately a few miles from Beypore, India, the particulars of which are given by a London journal as follows: A native female of a very attractive appearance, of the carpenter caste, while sweeping the yard of her house, heard a hissing noise behind her. As she turned to see what it was she found to her terror a large cobra advancing towards her. Before she had time to call any one to her assistance, or even to go from the place, the serpent darted at her like lightning, and coiled round one of her legs, and in the twinkle of an eye darted higher and higher till it brought its open hood in contact with her face, there moving it to and fro like a screen. In this pitiable and frightful position she had to remain for nearly two days, without being able to lie or sleep. None but females could approach her to feed her with milk and plantains, when, it is said, the cobra turned its head to one side and gave her ample time to nourish herself. But on any men stepping into the compound the cobra would hiss fearfully and tighten its hold round her body in such a manner as to make her feel breathless. Many were the conjurers who came to relieve her from her frightful condition, but none succeeded in removing the huge serpent from her person, till latterly a Nair was brought from the interior, who, after performing certain charms and spells, succeeded in disentangling the poor woman of her venomous lover. The snake quietly crept back into the bush whence it came, and the woman is now doing well.

Gilmore's Grand International Peace Jubilee.

The following additional particulars concerning this collossal enterprise of the plucky Hiberno-American have just come to hand:

The monster Colliseum is to be built of corrugated iron, near Columbus avenue, Boston, at a cost of $500,000. The plan of this building is already in the hands of the building committee, and has been approved by them. Unlike its predecessor in Black Bay, this Colliseum is to be a permanent institution, and in appearance somewhat in the shape of the Paris Exposition building. The dimensions will be 822 feet in length and 422 feet in width, and the auditorium will accommodate 100,000 people with seats. Of the 20,000 singers half the number will be provided by Massachusetts alone, and the instrumentalists will number over two thousand, the grand orchestra being divided as follows: First and second violins, 458; violas, 150; violin celli, 150; contra-bassi, 150; flutes, 24; clarionets, 24; oboes, 24; fagotti, 20; trumpets, 24; French horns, 24; tenor and brass horns, 35; tubas, 12; drums, 24; cymbals, &c. The military bands will number 1,000 performers.

During Mr. Gilmore's absence in Europe he met with the most flattering encouragement—Strauss, Benedict, Randegger, Sullivan and many other noted musicians having signified their intention to be present at the festival and to contribute original works. Godfrey's Guards Band from London, and military bands from all the principle cities of Europe, besides a vast number of singing societies from the same quarters, will attend. The Inman line of steamers will convey these visitors to Boston and home again free of charge. The choruses in different parts of the country are already hard at work rehearsing for this great occasion, and a colored chorus, 100 voices strong, have applied from the South. Altogether the prospects are as rosy and bright as even the sanguine mind of Gilmore could desire.

The Manufacture of Fire-arms.

From a recent number of the Magdeburg Gazette we glean some interesting statistics regarding the present annual manufacture of small arms in the various European States. The British Government has entered into contracts for the delivery of at least 100,000 Martini-Henry rifles per annum; the French purchases amount to triple that number of Chassepots. Russia manufactures from 150,000 to 180,000 Berdan rifles at home, and has made contracts with foreign manufacturers for 24,000 more. Austria has, since the Franco-German war, raised its home manufacture of Werndl rifles to 120,000 per year. Bavaria produces between 30,000 and 40,000 a year; and North Germany is limited to the same moderate rate of manufacture. As that is, however, entirely inadequate to the immense army of the Empire, provisions are now being made for the enlargement of the North German gun factories. It is estimated that before another twelvemonth the North German factories will turn out rifles, the exact pattern of which has not yet been decided upon, at the rate of 200,000 per annum.

ANOTHER YEAR.

"Another year," she said, "another year,
These roses I have watched with so much care,
Have watched and tended without pain or fear,
Shall bud and bloom for me exceeding fair—
Another year," she said, "another year."

"Another year," she said, "another year,
My life perhaps may bud and bloom again,
May bud and bloom like these red roses here,
Unlike them tended with regret and pain—
Another year, perhaps, another year.

"Another year, ah yes, another year,
When bloom my roses, all my life shall bloom;
When summer comes, my summer too'll be here,
And I shall cease to wander in this gloom—
Another year, ah yes, another year.

"For ah, another year, another year,
I'll set my life in richer, stronger soil,
And prune the weeds away that creep too near,
And watch and tend with never ceasing toil—
Another year, ah yes, another year,

Another year, alas! another year,
The roses all lay withering ere their prime,
Poor blighted buds, with scanty leaves and sere,
Drooping and dying long before their time—
Another year, alas! another year.

And ah, another year, another year,
Low, like the blighted dying buds, she lay.
Whose voice had prophesied without a fear,
Whose hand had trimmed the rose tree day by day,
To bloom another year, another year.

Norah Perry, in January Galaxy.

Putting up the Stove.

We do not remember the exact date of the invention of stoves; but it was several years ago. Since then mankind have been tormented, once a year, by the difficulties that beset the task of putting them up, and getting the pipes "fixed." With all our Yankee ingenuity, no American has ever invented any method by which the labor of putting up a stove can be lessened. The job is now almost as severe and vexatious as humanity can possibly endure.

Men always put up their stoves on a rainy day. Why, we know not; but we never heard of an exception to the rule. The first step to be taken is to put on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when the operator gets his mouth full of plaster, it will keep his shirt-bosom clean. Next, he gets his hand inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blacks his fingers; then he carefully makes a black mark down one side of his nose. Having got his face properly marked, the victim—usually "paterfamilias"—is ready to begin the ceremony.

The "head of the family grasped one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and his hired girl take hold of the other side. In this way the stove is started from the woodshed toward the parlor. Going through the door, the chief operator, carefully swings his side of the stove around and jams his thumb-nail against the door-post. Having got the "family comfort" in place, the next thing is to find the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove since the spring before. The other two must be hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal. Then the "head of the family" holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, and next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two falls out. By the time the stove is on its legs he gets reckless, and takes off his old coat, regardless of his linen.

"Paterfamilias" then goes for the pipe, and gets two cinders in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year, it will always be found a little too short or a little too long. "The head of the family" jams his hat over his eyes, and, taking a pipe under each arm, goes to the tin-shop to have it fixed. When he gets back, he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits, and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chair with the nails in his boot-heel. In getting down, he will step on the cat, and may thank his stars that it is not the baby. Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again, to find that in cutting the pipe off, the end has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the wood-shed and spits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it in his hand to make it smaller.

The chief operator at length gets the pipe in shape, and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then he himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs move out again. Next it is to be moved to the right. More difficulty now with the legs. Move to the front a little. Elbow not even with the chimney, and the "head of the family" goes again to the wood-shed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs, the pipe comes out of the chimney. That remedied, the elbows keep tipping over, to the great alarm of the wife. "Paterfamalias" gets the dinner-table out, puts the old chair on it, makes his wife take hold of the chair and balance himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling; but in doing this he drops the hammer on his wife's head. At last he gets the nail driven, makes a wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony concluded.

Job never put up any stoves. It would have ruined his reputation if he had.

The Wives' Mistake.

There is explosive material in every husband's disposition, and the wife knows well where it is, yet often persists in dropping a spark in that very spot, and yet affirms that she is not to blame. That very ammunition might have been a defense against foreign enemies, and the safeguard of the home which it has destroyed, had it been wisely guided. The wife who does not give her husband a kindly welcome home after his city toil does not deserve any of the blessings which that toil brings her. But they will say, "The children and the servants worry our lives out, and our husbands don't know anything about what we have to go through. *Their* work is easy compared with *that*, "&c., &c." But stop, my dear friends—the troubles of household affairs are of a very temporary nature. Oh, wives, if you wish your husbands' intellects to be clear and sound in business, keep them free from worry at home. You have alleviations; you have nurseries and nurse-maids. The children are out of doors a great part of their time, and often sleep during the day; you are quite at liberty to inflict the non-cherubic punishment upon refractory little ones, and to give your domestics a scolding if they really deserve it, or to dismiss them if they do not mend; but for mercy's sake don't vent your reasonable or unreasonable irritation upon him who has to bear the real burden and heat of the day. If you do, you are flinging away the chief corner stone of your home, and will find, too late, that you have been a female Samson, and have pulled it down upon you.

CANDOR.—A lad, arrested for theft, when taken before the magistrate and asked what his occupation was, frankly answered:

"Stealing."

"Your candor astonishes me," said the judge.

"I thought it would," replied the lad, "seeing how many big ones there are in the same business as is ashamed to own it."

YOUTHFUL DAYS OF DICKENS.

His First Love—His Early Essays in Journalism.

[From the London Telegraph's Review of Forster's Life of Charles Dickens.]

The contributions to Dickens' early history are all the more valuable, since he has himself left no direct record of those days, save in "Copperfield" and in those innumerable and inimitable sketches of legal life, which prove that he did a good deal more than keep Mr. Blackmore's petty cash. After quitting the precincts of the law, struck by the example of his father, who had become a Parliamentary reporter, Dickens devoted himself to the study of shorthand; but he could not get into the gallery at once, and two years were spent in reporting proceedings in the law courts for one of the offices in Doctors' Commons. But the boy of 17 was now nerved to patience and industry by his first love, for he had found and steadfastly worshipped a Dora, and the worship "opened out to the idolater, both in fact and fiction, a highly unsubstantial, happy, foolish time." Mr. Forster disbelieved in any but the Dora of the book, until in 1855 the Dora of 1829 really reappeared in Dickens' life; and then Dickens wrote to his still skeptical friend:

"I don't quite apprehend what you mean by my overrating the strength of the feeling of five and twenty years ago. If you mean of my own feeling, and will only think what the desperate intensity of my nature is, and that this began when I was Charley's age; that it excluded every other idea from my mind for four years, at a time of life when four years are equal to four times four; and that I went at it with a determination to overcome all the difficulties, which fairly lifted me up into that newspaper life, and floated me away over a hundred men's heads; then you are wrong, because nothing can exaggerate that. I have positively stood amazed at myself ever since. And so I suffered, and so worked, and so beat and hammered away at the maddest romances that ever got into any boy's head, and stayed there, that to see the mere cause of it all, now, loosens my hold upon myself. Without for a moment sincerely believing that it would have been better if we had never got separated, I cannot see the occasion of so much emotion as I should see any one else. No one can imagine in the most distant degree what pain the recollection gave me in 'Copperfield.' And, just as I can never open that book as I open any other book, I cannot see the face (even at four and forty) or hear the voice, without going wandering away over the ashes of all that youth and hope in the wildest manner."

Mr. Forster adds:

"More and more plainly seen, however, in the light of four and forty the romance glided visibly away, its work being fairly done, and at the close of the month following that in which this letter was written, during which he had very quietly made a formal call with his wife at his youthful Dora's house, and contemplated with a calm equanimity, in the hall, her stuffed favorite Jip, he began the fiction in which there was a Flora to set against its predecessor's Dora, both derived from the same original. The fancy had a comic humor in it he found it impossible to resist, but it was kindly and pleasant to the last; and if the latter picture showed him plenty to laugh at in this retrospect of his youth, there was nothing he thought of more tenderly than the earlier, as long as he was conscious of anything."

At nineteen Dickens began his manhood by entering the gallery on the staff of The True Sun, with which Mr. Forster was editorially and also in other ways connected; and he tells how he first saw Dickens one day when there had been a general strike of the reporters:

"I well remember noticing at this dread time, on the staircase of the magnificent mansion we were lodged in, a young man of my own age whose keen animation of look would have arrested attention anywhere, and whose name, upon inquiry, I then for the first time heard. It was coupled with the fact, which gave it interest even then, that 'young Dickens' had been spokesman for the recalcitrant reporters and conducted their case triumphantly."

"There never *was* such a short-hand writer," said of him his friend Mr Beard, whom he first met in the gallery: and upon this path in life his success was sure. For two sessions, after leaving the True Sun, he worked for the "Mirror of Parliament," and in his twenty-third year he joined the staff of the Morning Chronicle. Meantime, in January, 1834, his first writing saw the light—the sketch of "Mrs. Joseph Porter over the way," which he had "dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter-box in a dark office up a dark court in Fleet street." The letter-box was that of the Monthly Magazine, and when some days after he bought that periodical in the Strand—strangely enough, from a young man afterward the Hall of Chapman & Hall, thus lending new illustration to his theory of the smallness of the world—he was seized with no slight agitation on seeing himself in print.

"On which occasion I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there."

Home Conversation.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents, what they deem drudgery in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent, if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in family conversation, and what unconscious but excellent mental training in lively social argument? Cultivate to the utmost all the graces of home conversation.

Mr. Bergh's Last Performance.

Finding in Mr. Barnum's custody last week a hyena which was chained by the neck to the floor of his cage, Mr Bergh insisted on his release. On Saturday night the delicate task was accomplished. The creature, during the night, gnawed his way through the wall to a neighboring cage, and there undertook to eat up a tiger and a leopard, but the two together reciprocated his carnivorous attentions, and the three parted damaged. The hyena then broke out and ravaged the rink, killing one valuable camel, biting nice tender loins out of a couple of ponies, and spreading dismay throughout the animal kingdom, until the keepers came in the morning. It is rumored that Mr. Barnum is about to sue Mr. Bergh for damages.—N. Y. Post.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY PROFESSOR W. H. VENABLE.

Up and down the busy street,
Gaily dight the people go:
Than the trample of their feet
Not a gladder sound I know.
Boreas thy trumpet blow!
Heavens, crown the hills with snow;
Winter's stormy rage despite
Santa Claus will come to-night.

Homeward friends and kindred throng,
Blazing fires roar and glow:
Music, dancing, feast and song,
Make the stream of pleasure flow,
Boreas thy trumpet blow!
Heavens, crown the hills with snow;
Laugh we while the tempest roars
In the darkness out of doors.

Through an arch of evergreen,
Cedar, holly, mistletoe;
Now the Christmas tree is seen,
Childhood's most enchanted show.
Boreas, thy trumpet blow,
Heavens, crown the hills with snow;
While our tree of starry bloom
Fills with tender light the room.

Giver of the Christmas Eve,
Unto whom all thanks we owe,
Grant us power to relieve
All that suffer want and woe.
Boreas, thy trumpet blow!
Heavens, crown the hills with snow!
We will rescue from distress
All who wander shelterless.

For we mind us of the morn,
Many hundred years ago,
When our dearest Friend was born
In a stable mean and low.
Boreas, thy trumpet blow!
Heavens, crown the hills with snow!
While we hail with glad accord
Christmas—birthday of our Lord.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Out in the midnight's white and starry splendor
Once more the glad bells ring,
While softer human voices, sweet and tender,
The songs of Christmas ring.
Christmas is come!

The whole clear night seems bending low to listen;
The church lifts up its cross;
And solitary, snow-capped mountains glisten;
And blue seas flash and toss.
Christmas is come!

From sea to sea a mighty voice is pealing,
On moorland bleak and wide,
Through frozen fields and dead rose-gardens stealing,
By wood and water-side.
Christmas is come!

To lighted hearths, where fires make silver linings,
Behind the day's dark cloud,
To halls where Beauty's summer light is shining,
Where dancers laugh and crowd.
Christmas is come.

O world! O life! O hearts in sorrow sighing!
Remember that to-day
Across the waste of time about you lying,
The Saviour finds His way.
Christmas is come!

Oh, low and sweet the Christmas carols falter,
Then rise with rich increase.
And, for an hour, about one shrine and altar,
All nations stand at peace.
Christmas is come!

"Long love, long peace and reconciliation,"
We sing aloud, and then,
Their tones grown strong with joy and exultation,
The great bells chime Amen!
Christmas is come!

The Post Office Clerk Who Drew $35,000.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, December. 19.]

For a number of weeks past our chance-loving citizens have been purchasing tickets in the public Library drawing that came off in Louisville yesterday. Although not to be classed exactly with that class, Mr. John R. Durff, of this city, also bought a ticket—No. 3,278—which, without much thought, he carefully placed in his pocket.

Mr. Durff for eight years has been connected with the Postoffice Department in this city. For several years he has held the position of superintendent of the letter carriers, and in this position is well and most favorably known to the majority of our citizens. At present he receives a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, just about enough to comfortably support himself and wife. He is now in his thirty-first year, and with his charming little wife resides in a small rented cottage, No. 7 Avery street. This is the second lottery ticket that he has ever purchased—the other being one in our recent fair distribution, and proved a blank—and Mrs. Durff being opposed to such speculations, he never informed her of the purchase until yesterday afternoon.

About noon, yesterday, while busily engaged in assorting the Charleston mail, Mr. Durff was tapped on the shoulder by a boy, who handed him a despatch, of which the following is a copy:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18, 10:40 A. M.

Mr. John R. Durff, Memphis, Tenn.:

Your number, 3,278 has drawn the capital prize of $35,000.

A. T. MESSER, Clerk.

Reading over several times the dispatch which informed him that he was a comparatively rich man, Mr. Durff placed it in his pocket and "went for" his ticket. Sure enough it was 3,278. A ticket which he had endeavored to sell a one-half interest in a few days before for five dollars was now worth thirty-five thousand dollars. Unlike most men would have done under similar circumstances, Mr. Durff quietly replaced his ticket and proceeded with his work, never ceasing until it was completed. Then he took his hat and overcoat, and went home. It may be that he walked with a slightly buoyant step and confident air, but what man would not who was $35,000 better off than he was an hour before. Arriving home, he could control himself no longer, and for the first time in his life he executed the pigeon-wing. It all came out in a minute, and then there was a joyous time at 7 Avery street.

During the afternoon he received many congratulations, one being from Cheyenne, where a friend acts as telegraph operator. This piece of good fortune, Mr. Durff says, will not cause him to invest in any more lotteries, he believing in the old saying that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place." The general public will be pleased to learn that he will retain his position in the Post-office. He expects to get the money Monday, as it is now in the Citizens' Bank, at Louisville, awaiting his order.

An Uneasy Ma.

A young mother at the South End went out of her room, a few days since, in the morning, leaving her baby, six months' old, frolicking alone on the bed, having a gay time. Upon returning she found the door, which had a spring lock upon it, had closed, and she was without a key or any means of entering her room, which was in the third story of the house. There was no man at hand, and all the ladies, five or six in number, attempted to unlock the door, and in doing so inserted an old key, which they could not get out. This made matters worse. The mother heard her ("poor this thing") cry, and fainted. All hope of opening the door was lost, and there was no locksmith within a mile of the house. Finally, through Messers. Casey and Kilpatrick, painters, while a gaping crowd looked on, three men spliced ladders together and entered the room, unlocked the door and let the frantic mother embrace her babe, and well nigh smother her with kisses. While the men were arranging the ladders some of the ladies were bathing the temples of the fainting mother, others were discoursing baby talk through the keyhole to the infant, and thus partially kept the dear thing quiet. The painters, who would not take pay for their labor, will probably be remembered in the will of the grateful mother.—Boston Transcript, 15th.

VARIETIES.

THE latest colors are "peacock green" and "elephant gray."

COL. JAMES MONTGOMERY, well known in the Kansas border State troubles, died December 6th, at Mound City, Kansas, aged 58.

IT is very bad taste for a man to wear much jewelry and rings; lockets, chains and trinkets cause him to be called a fop or a dandy.

WHEN a Connecticut deacon nudged somnolent worshipper with the contribution box, the sleepy individual awoke partially, smiled, murmured "I don't smoke," and dropped off again.

A VIRGINIA negro lost three grandchildren by death in one day, recently, but none of his colored brethren would dig their graves, because he voted the Conservative ticket at the late election.

An Italian newspaper laments that, after the liberal subscriptions made there for a mouument to Garabaldi, that agitator will not take the hint.

GEN. GRANT has appointed so many of his relations to office that he has forgotten one-half of them; that is the reason that out of two dozen he remembers only thirteen.

AN Indianess, discovering that her marriage had been illegally performed, fourteen years ago, has commenced a suit against her husband for services rendered him as an employee during that period.

THE fact that the English government has lately granted the children of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, a pension is taken as an official indication that it believes in his death.

A MRS. SMYTHE, of Indianapolis, Ind., now has her fifth husband, and yet she has never changed her name. She was born a Smith, her first husband was named a Smith, her second Schmidt, her third Smyth, her fourth Smithe, and her present Smythe.

DURING the year in which the marriage of the Prince of Wales took place about fifteen hundred female children, in England received the name of Alexandria, and nearly three thousand boys were registered Albert Edward.

THE Camden Republic says: "On Wednesday a fireman on the West Jersey railroad, by the name of Boodle, was sorting waste when, strange to relate, a mouse escaped from its warm winter quarters and ran into the fireman's open mouth, who swallowed it in his astonishment at its intrusion. This is a literal fact."

A YOUNG man having put a crown piece into "the plate" in an Edinburgh church by mistake instead of a penny, asked to have it back, but was refused. In once, in forever. "Aweel, aweel," grunted he, "I will get credit for it in heaven." "Na, na," said Jeems, the doorkeeper, "you'll get credit only for the penny ye meant to gi'e."

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that "where a railroad track is fenced, and the bars in the fence are down, and stock from adjoining land gets to the track and is killed by a passing train, the company is not liable, unless the fact that the bars were down was previously known to the company."

ALEXIS when he left Boston, presented the Massachusetts Historical society with three oak leaves and a twig, which wer taken from an oak tree in St. Petersburg, which grew from an acorn planted by the Emperor of Russia himself, received from Mr. Sumner, of Boston, which he took from a tree which shades Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon.

THE latest style of ornaments for the hair are made of silver filagree work, in the shape of butterflies or beetles, with diamond eyes, and wings studded with small diamonds. They are fastened to a silver band by a wire, and vibrate and glisten with every movement of the wearer's head.

THE wife of the Russian Czarowitz, the former Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, who has the reputation of being the handsomest woman in Russia, is declared to have faded so rapidly within the past three years that she would hardly be recognized by the companions of her youth.

A VERY fashionably dressed couple, apparently man and wife, asked a jeweler in New Orleans to show them some neck watch chains, and while engaged in the inspection, the man was observed to slip six chains in his sleeve. He was handed over to the police. The newspapers call him "one of the gang of Chicago sufferers."

THE following communication from Carl Rosa appears in the Toledo Blade: "I see by your paper of Saturday, the statement that the greatest pay ever received by a singer in this country was twenty-two thousand dollars, paid to Nilsson for twenty nights of opera in New York. Will you please inform your readers that I have paid Watchel thirty thousand dollaas for the same period, in a New York engagement."

MR. LEWIS presented in the Senate, on Tuesday, a petition from Richard H. Garrett, of Caroline county, Virginia, asking compensation to the amount of $2.525 for his barn and goods destroyed by Colonel Baker to effect the capture of John Wilkes Booth and D. C. Harold, in 1865. Booth and Harold, it will be remembered, were concealed in Garrett's barn, and it was destroyed by fire in order to get them.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN was married in New York on Tuesday to Mr. Wirt Sikes, who has been for some time past her literary agent and business manager. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. Among the notabilities present were Madame Le Vert, Mrs. George Law, Mrs. Cotting, and Miss Kate and Miss Grace Logan, the bride's sisters. After the reception the happy pair left for Warwick, N. Y.

THE Japanese embassy, which is soon to arrive in this country, is composed of Jaw Kura, late minister of foreign affairs, who is the new prime minister of Japan; Kido, chief of the Mikado's privy council, and the chief minister of finance, and the vice minister of foreign affairs. These gentlemen, who compose the embassy proper, will be accompanied by eight secretaries, twenty-one young noblemen United States Minister DeLong is to accompany them to Washington, and Mr. Charles Walcott Brook, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, is to go with them to Europe.

A REMARKABLE instance of the effect of a fright in a dream comes to us from a small town in Wisconsin. A young man, a school teacher, just married, spent an evening in reading to his wife incidents of Indian life and warfare in the Western country. Going to bed with his mind filled with the subject, he dreamed of living some of the scenes he had been reading of, during which he had lost his scalp at the hands of a redskin, receiving thereby a terrible fright. On being awakened by the stir in the house in the morning, he found himself unable to speak, and could only communicate with the others by writing, thus relating his dream. At last accounts he had not recovered his speech.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871

EVERY New England Senator, with but a single exception, is the Chairman of some Committee. In this way the West is deprived of its proper and rightful influence in Congress, and New England does the legislating for the whole country.

THE *Gazette* solemnly declares that if it had EUGENIE'S jewelry it would sell them instanter. What's the matter with our cotemporary, that it should talk about selling jewelry? If it talked about starting a brass foundry there would be some sense in it.

ANOTHER source of Radical profit at the expense of Democratic tax payers has come to grief in Alabama. The "Publication Law" has been repealed in all except a few counties, to the great relief of the tax payers of the State. The Radical newspapers of the State will now collapse.

THEY have arrested a man in Georgia for stealing $50,000 from the State. He admits the theft but says he was only acting as the agent of BULLOCK and BLODGETT. We don't see why the small thieves should be arrested while the large ones like BULLOCK and SCOTT are encouraged and taken into the confidence of the Administration.

SUPPOSING the English alphabet were now just what it used to be, and had but one letter where it now has both i and j, where, we should like to know, would Dr. Livingstone be? This question occurs to us just now, because it has been discovered that the great explorer has really reached that Ujiji which he was approaching for so long a time.—*Gazette.*

We publish the above in the vain hope that some one will be able to observe the point of the joke, and not make it necessary for a commission of school boys to pass upon the lunacy of our cotemporary. Its affecting story about "CHAWLES" published on Christmas day, and the above in its issue of yesterday, combined, are quite sufficient to awaken grave suspicions.

FROM official advices received at Washington it appears that our Minister at Hayti, by instruction of our Government, has remonstrated with the authorities of that country, plainly and emphatically, against the want of good faith shown by the Haytien Government in its observance of its neutrality in regard to the domestic strife in Santo Domingo. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, intimated that the allegations were not sustained by proofs, and must have come from factions interested in throwing discredit upon his government, by which latter statement Minister BASSETT suspected he intended allusion to the adherents of President Baez, and especially to the Haytien exiles and refugees in Santo Domingo. The Minister declared that the sympathies of his government were in full accord with those of the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have a lively interest in the independence of the republic of Santo Domingo; that his government could have no interest in working for the annexation of that republic to Hayti, and again made the declaration to his government does nothing to foment discord in San Domingo, but that its strongest desire is to cultivate perfect friendship and harmony with that republic. Mr. BASSETT adds that the promises and protestations of the Haytien government on this particular subject "do not seem to be expressed in any way to inspire perfect confidence in their sincerity."

AT Yorktown, Virginia, is a fair example of the way GRANT has of doing things. A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that under the administration of BUCHANAN, PIERCE, FILLMORE and others, the expenses of the Custom-House there did not exceed $600 or $800 a year. The tonnage of the district was then double what it has been since the war. Now the Government pays $3,000 a year for running the same office, the labor in which consists in issuing coasting licences and collecting hospital money from some seventy or eighty small oyster vessels. The Custom House is by law established at Yorktown, but the Secretary of the Treasury allows it to be kept some twenty-five miles up the river, to the great inconvenience and disgust of those having business with the office. The "Collector of Customs" keeps a tavern there. He has probably never given ten minutes attention to the duties of the office since he held it. Two deputies are allowed him, at an expense to the Government of $6 per day; one of them is a negro who can neither read nor write. A liberal allowance for rent and fuel is allowed the office at Yorktown; this is of course a clear gain to the Collector. What the deputies find to do it is difficult to say; but as the Collector, besides keeping a tavern, is a member of the Virginia Senate, his deputies may find congenial occupation as hostlers and bar-keepers in his absence. Of course, GRANT gets his drinks free at this well-conducted "National" hostelrie

THE PRESIDENT'S REFORM SCHEME.

One would think, to hear the loud protestations of the Radical press, that President GRANT had really proposed to do something in the way of Civil Service Reform, and his message to Congress, asking for certain legislation is paraded as a proof of the assertions so loudly and repeatedly made. And yet when sifted down his message means nothing at all—absolutely nothing. He does not ask for a single power in the premises which he does not already possess, and which has not been possessed by all his predecessors.

The power of appointment to office belongs to the President now as it always did, the Senate having the reserved right to pass upon his appointments. The President is no more bound to appoint a man to office because a member of Congress wants him appointed than he is bound to appoint him upon the solicitation of any other citizen. The presumption heretofore has been that a member of Congress is acquainted with the people of his District, and is consequently able to inform the President whether an applicant for office is a fit man for the place. This was the practice in times past, but under the administration of General GRANT, it seems that the President has made the public patronage a mere matter of barter, selling out the patronage in each District to the Congressman to secure his re-election to the Presidency, while the Congressman in turn, gives out the offices, not to honest, capable men, but to those who will do the most for his promotion.

This is the secret of all the corruption in the administration of public affairs, and fully accounts for the reason why dishonest men are in office in every corner of the land. And now comes President GRANT and pretends that it is necessary for Congress to give him the power to break up his rotten system. A more miserable pretense was never invented by any man. GRANT himself is responsible for the system. He inaugurated it in his extreme anxiety to be re-elected to the Presidency. He could stop it to-day if he chose to, but instead of that he goes before the country, pretending that he has not the power to refuse to appoint dishonest men to office. Take the appointment of TOM MURPHY, for instance. He was under no compulsion to appoint him to one of the most lucrative offices in the country. And yet as dishonest and corrupt as MURPHY was, he appointed him to office and retained him as long as it was possible to do so, and finally parted with him with the most nauseating regret. TOM MURPHY had made him a valuable present and GRANT believed that TOM MURPHY would assist in his re-election to the Presidency, and for that reason he appointed him to office. He did not stop to inquire about his fitness and honesty. They were minor considerations.

And the same holds good with regard to every appointment that he has made. He buys the influence of Congressmen by turning over a certain per centage of the public spoils to them to be used for party success, not for the public good. And now he has the assurance to go to Congress and asks it to protect him from himself? Was humbuggery ever more conspicuous in a public officer? He only needs to exercise ordinary judgment to put a stop to the abuses of which the country complains. Instead of enquiring whether the appointment of this man or that man will aid in his re-election to the Presidency, let him enquire whether he is honest and capable, and appoint no man to office unless he can satisfy him upon these two points. This is all that is necessary to accomplish Civil Service Reform, a fact well known to the President, who in his new found zeal in favor of Reform is only trying to shield himself from the effects of his misconduct.

A PENNSYLVANIAN WANTED.

We republish in another column, an editorial review of the Presidential question, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which ought, and will command attention in Pennsylvania. The next candidate for President of the Democratic party, must be a man who can carry Pennsylvania. The impelling motive to the suggestion of the name of Col. T. A. SCOTT, a native of the State, may be found in this necessity. Independent of his standing, in the way of developing the resources of Pennsylvania, which has given him strength among the people, particularly in those sections penetrated by the Central road and its numerous tributaries, he is personally popular with all who have been brought within range of his acquaintance. This popularity has not been derived through political channels and is therefore not confined to one party. He would if nominated, carry thousands of Republicans who would vote for him, not so much because they are displeased with GRANT or soured with their party, but because they prefer him to any other living man.

This would insure the State, for it is of course understood if he is the choice of the State through her delegates to the National Convention, that the weight of his influence will carry the Gubernatorial election in October, which always prefigures the result in November.

THE number of murders, suicides and fatal accidents on Christmas day is almost without parallel in the history of the country. Our own city and its immediate vicinity furnished at least a dozen violent deaths and fatal injuries.

RADICAL CANNIBALISM.

The principles of cannibalism are now being beautifully illustrated among the leaders of the Radical party in and out of Congress, especially in the State of South Carolina. The contest between BOWEN, bigamist, and DE LARGE, negro ballot box stuffer, promises, if it is not suddenly cut short, to give the public an insight into the way that men are elected to Congress and other offices under carpet-bag rule.

Dispatches from Washington state that the attorney of DE LARGE has refused to file the testimony in his behalf unless he pays over some $1,600 fees. The attorney who asks for these fees in advance also states that DE LARGE is not only not entitled to a seat in Congress in consequence of the frauds at the election, but that he also agreed to divide the stealings of his position with him, a promise that he has not kept. It is also stated that DE LARGE, as if he anticipated that he would be unseated, has drawn all the money that he can from the government, and is ready to steal away at any moment.

BOWEN, the man who was convicted for having two wives too many, and was pardoned out of the penitentiary by President GRANT, will apparently have smooth sailing into DE LARGE'S seat, and the presumption is very strong that he has bought the negro's attorney, and thus secured the suppression of all testimony that would go to invalidate his claim to a seat in Congress.

When the whole thing is sifted down it appears that it was only a game of "dog eat dog" between BOWEN and DE LARGE, in which the negro proved himself to be the most astute scoundrel and the most successful ballot-box stuffer. It was simply a game of cheating and fraud between the two, in which BOWEN was worsted. But, believing himself in the highest favor with GRANT, BOWEN now appeals to Congress, after subsidizing DE LARGE'S attorney, for a seat in that body. As between the two rascals it would be hard to choose. That neither of them is fit to make laws for the honest people of the country, admits of no sort of doubt, and that they both ought to be in the Penitentiary is about unanimously conceded by all honest men in the State of South Carolina.

But these two men are no better nor no worse than the average carpet-bag and scalawag Congressmen who are sent from the Southern States to rob the people of the whole country by favoring the nefarious jobs set up by the lobby of Congress, and sharing the stealings. WHITTEMORE, and STOKES, and BUTLER of Tennessee, and a host of others are on a par with BOWEN and DE LARGE, scoundrels by birth and thieves by education, who do not hesitate a moment when the ballot-box is to be stuffed, a lobby scheme to be put through Congress, or a widow to be robbed of her scanty pension.

The country has already been sickened by the details of the scoundrelism practiced by these men, and yet a tenth part has not been told. There is no villainy to which they have not resorted to get themselves in power, and when once in office there has been no form of dishonesty to which they have not resorted, if it would pay them. Were they mere individuals, stealing in their individual capacity, it would not be so bad; but they are a part and parcel of the party in power, by whom they are upheld and shielded—nay worse than that—endorsed and encouraged, in their unheard of rascalities.

Is there an honest voter in the country who believes that either BOWEN or DE LARGE is fit to make laws for the government of the people, or to be trusted for a single moment with power? We do not think that there is an honest man in the country who thinks so, and yet Mr. BOWEN, who should be in prison instead of in Congress, is one of the trusted and confidential advisers of President GRANT, who is also divided in opinion as to what he shall do with regard to his other favorite DE LARGE.

How long is this class of scoundrels, ballot-box stuffers, bigamists, pension thieves and lobby plunderers to control the national legislation and the administration of the government? This is becoming a serious question to the American people. Are there no honest men to be sent to Congress, that such men as BOWEN and DE LARGE should be squabbling for a seat at a cost to the people of $20,000 per day? This whole brood of rascals must be turned out of office, unless the people want to make corruption and dishonesty the rule in State and National affairs.

THE *World* states that it now turns out that the reason the notorious TOM MURPHY resigned the Collectorship was merely "to get rid of the embarrassment which he found himself in from promises made to carry the Syracuse Convention. He made so many promises for position to secure a majority of that Convention that he found that he would have to make a complete change in the *personnel* of the Custom House, and resigned to get rid of fulfilling his promises." Of course, nothing could be more like MURPHY than this.

HON. JAMES P. BARR has been appointed the member of the National Democratic Committee from Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Isaac Hiester, of Lancaster. The appointment was made by Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the members thereof.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, 26th.*

THE P. C. DEVLIN Gift Concert, in which the name of General NEGLEY was used, is likely to end in trouble. Messrs. GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, the Baltimore advertising agents who attended to that part of the business, have commenced suit against A. R. APPLEMAN, Banker, of Hagerstown, Md., and M. D. SAVIN, of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, of New York City, on two promissory notes of theirs, which were given for advertising this concert, and duly protested at maturity for non-payment. In a circular issued by them they say:

You would be doing the public good service by denouncing this fraud and those connected with it. Besides the two mentioned herein, this concern was managed by H. McCullough, of Elkton, Md., George T. Castle and R. J. Brent of Baltimore, P. C. Devlin, 31 Nassau street, New York, and James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh.

We were not surprised when we heard that SCHENCK was one of the leaders in the Emma Mine swindle, neither have we been surprised at the many defalcations and swindles perpetrated by Radical Congressmen and other officials, but for General NEGLEY to be charged with anything pertaining to fraud, especially a gift enterprise, almost takes our breath. We don't believe a word of it, and must call upon the General for an explanation.

SOME time ago the Racical press congratulated itself that TRUMBULL was going for GRANT. Well he did "go for him," but GRANT and the Radical press begin to wish that he hadn't done anything of the kind.

GOV. BROWN of Missouri,, sensibly and pertinently suggests that all murderers, acquitted because of insanity should at once be incarcerated in lunatic asylums, and that the judges trying such cases be reqired by law to see to it that the acquitted and murderous madman is at once consigned to a place where he will be harmless to his fellows. Certainly it is a perversion of justice to let loose upon society a being whose hands have been imbrued in the blood of one of his fellows. The insane and, perhaps, uncontrollable desire to kill may return at any moment, and cause the sacrifice of more innocent people.

SOME of the planters in the sugar districts of Louisiana have been experimenting with white labor on the share system, and with satisfactory results. One planter in the parish of St. Mary has twenty-one field hands, all white, at work, and they will make over sixty hogsheads of sugar and fifteen barrels molasses to the hand, besides raising enough corn for their own use. They have raised of chickens nearly enough to sell to pay their own accounts. They work in the field every month in the year, and their doctors' bills do not amount to more than a dollar a head yearly for each member of their families.

A NEW franking privilege scandal came to light a few weeks ago, when some thousands of the circulars of a Maryland (so-called) newspaper were distributed to all parts of the country under the frank of Congressman R. H. DUELL. This gentleman writes to the New York *Tribune* to say that this use of his frank was a forgery. It remains to add that the newspaper in question is not a Maryland paper, but a weekly edition of a Washington administration paper.

THE Missouri *Republican* notices the retrenchment achievements of the Democratic House of Representatives of that State. The clerical force of the House has been reduced, unnecessary committee clerkships abolished and salaries lowered. There is also a bill before the House to prevent members from receiving per diem or mileage when absent during the holiday recess. This exhibits the true spirit of Democracy.

CONCERNING the recent election in Florida the Savannah *Republican* says:

Elections were held Monday last, to fill vacancies in the Florida House, in the Counties of Jackson, Calhoun, Walton, Sumter, Marion and Columbia. Nothing official has been received, but it is believed that the Conservatives have carried all of them, and secured a Conservative majority in the House, and, perhaps, on joint ballot. As a United States Senator in place of Osborne is to be elected, the result is a matter of no little importance.

IN the case of MCGEHAN, on trial for murder at Dayton, Ohio, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. It will be remembered that Mr. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM lost his life while showing the impossibility of MCGEHAN having held the pistol as charged by the prosecution.

What Catacazy Lost by Not Buying.

[From the Boston Post.]

Among the choice collection of American curiosities which M. Catacazy will carry back with him to Russia, is an autograph letter from Secretary Fish urging upon him the propriety of his purchasing a lot of land in New York as a site for a Greek church. It is stated on good Republican authority, that M. Catacazy declined the bargain because investigation showed that our Secretary of State was exorbitant in the price which he demanded.

Although there are sufficient causes outside this business to account for Mr. Fish's hostility to the Russian Minister, there can be little doubt that M. Catacazy's indifference to the dicker, proposed by the Secretary, had its influence in creating the unpleasantness.

As a matter of diplomacy, it would have been better for M. Catacazy to have bought Mr. Fish's building lots, and lost his money with as good grace as possible; but he evidently thought that, by retaining the evidence of the Secretary's attempted speculation in his hands, he would acquire a certain power over that official.

If this was his thought, his shrewdness was at fault; for while the State Department permits its most dignified foreign legation to take the lead in a swindling stock speculation, the reputation of the Minister of State cannot be compromised by the revelation of such a comparatively innocent stroke of business as this.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Pennsylvania and the Presidency.

The more we reflect on the matter the more we are convinced that good policy dictates that the next Presidential candidate opposed to Grant should be taken from the State of Pennsylvania. Candidates are always presumed to be more popular in their own State than in any other, and it is highly essential that our nominee in Pennsylvania should be one who can strengthen the ticket by his local popularity. We might nominate an available man in New England, but what would it amount to, as we have but a bare chance to carry more than one or two of these States. A strong man in Ohio, too, would not count as much in the general result as a strong man in Pennsylvania, because Ohio is politically much more against us than the old Keystone.

Pennsylvania is the second State in the Union in its electoral vote. It has a State election only three weeks before the Presidential one, and the moral effect of that on the country is all decisive. The disastrous condition of things in New York, arising from the late Tammany frauds, which makes that State doubtful, renders it more incumbent than ever that we should concentrate our great efforts on Pennsylvania.

The appearance of things is almost exactly similar to that of 1856, when James Buchanan was elected. Pennsylvania decided that contest, and no man could have carried her but a popular Pennsylvanian like himself. In voting for President it is so arranged constitutionally that a vote in some States counts far more than in others. Each voter in Pennsylvania will vote for twenty-eight electors, while in Rhode Island he votes for but four and in Delaware but three. Thus, ten thousand votes obtained in Pennsylvania, securing its great electoral college, might be more efficacious than a hundred thousand distributed in the smaller and strong Republican States of the Union.

Mr. Lincoln was elected President in 1860, although he obtained but 1,800,000 votes from the people, and there were 2,800,000 against him, being a majority of 1,000,000. It is true that majority was divided among three other candidates—Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge. But if it had all been concentrated on one man, Lincoln still would have been elected. The way it happened was this: Electoral tickets were only run for Lincoln in the then seventeen Northern States. In four of the Southern States he had but a trifling support, and in eleven of them not a single voter cast his suffrage for him. He carried the North by a bare majority in nearly every State; and the North, having a majority of the Electoral College, chose him against nearly one-half of its own population and the whole of the South united.

There are thirty-seven States in the Union now. It is entirely possible for a man to succeed in eleven of them by small majorities, and be elected, despite the vote of the other twenty-six against him. We mention these anomalies in our political system to show the necessity which exists of nominating a man who is the most likely to carry a large, doubtful State like Pennsylvania.

Some candidate should be selected who has no political record that would be offensive to either wing of the opposition, the Democratic or Conservative Republican. Allowance should be made for political prejudices, and any candidate, be he Democrat or Republican, who has been active in party contests of the last twenty years, would not be able to poll the united opposition vote. The Democrats should not ask anything more of their Conservative Republican friends than the latter would be willing to concede to them, and both can agree upon some gentleman of unblemished character, of good talents, well known in the walks of life, but not distinguished as a politician. With such a candidate we can sweep Pennsylvania, and, with her vote, elect the next President of the United States. We may mention here that it is significant that the vote of Pennsylvania has never been cast for any Presidential candidate who has been defeated, and this can be said of no other State. Our own State pride would lead us to designate some distinguished citizen of Ohio were it not for the reasons we have suggested. Ohio's time is coming, but it is not now, as we apprehend. If the New York thieves had not defeated us in 1868 we should now have the President. That influence is broken up, and in 1876 it will no doubt be an excellent period to give Ohio a chance.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Our Candidate in the Western Reserve.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the Enquirer: If the *Plaindealer* was the Democratic party, or if they controlled the next National Convention, we might know who it would not nominate, but have little idea who it would. That Colonel Thomas A. Scott is not their choice we well know, but we are in the dark as to who *they* intend to make us swallow. To be sure, we are only privates in the ranks, and though we may not figure so prominently in conventions, yet we will be heard in giving our voice in favor of Thomas A. Scott, believing him to be Pennsylvania's choice, and being hers, the nation's. We know that Colonel Scott, if nominated, will carry Pennsylvania, and as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union. I do not say that Colonel Scott is the only man who can beat our Bayonet Ruler, but that if *he* can not be elected we haven't a man who can. Boss Tweed and the lesser villains who have disgraced the Democratic party will soon receive their sentence from the Courts of Justice, and when Boss Grant's villainies have been unearthed, Thomas A. Scott, as the Democratic and Reform candidate, will walk over the track and give us once more an honest Government. We are moving for Scott, and you will soon hear good news from the northern reserve in the shape of a Scott club, who will go to work earnestly to send Scott delegates to our next National Convention. Ohio has noble sons who would honor the party and nation as its President, and though we can not forget the fitness of a Ranney, a Thurman or a Pendleton, yet we must have success in view, and nominate our most available candidate. The imbecile in the White House would use bayonets to accomplish his election, if he dared, but he is well aware that if this is attempted that our bayonets will cross. Let us charge all along the line, for what is success to Scott and railroads, will be death to Grant and bayonets. J. W.

ON the 22d of May, A. D. 1869, JOSEPH R. JONES and wife deeded to ULYSSES S. GRANT, ninty-seven acres of Cook county land (Chicago is in Cook county), for the consideration of $1. On the same day J. RUSSEL JONES, of Chicago, was appointed United States Minister to Belgium, with a salary of $7,500, gold. Is this the same JONES?—*Milwaukee News.*

THE *Catholic World* for January, 1872, a Monthly Magazine of general literature and science, has been received by JAMES B. DODGE, No. 89 Fifth avenue. The table of contents for this number are unusually interesting.

The Chicot County Troubles.

The account of the troubles in this county heretofore published in the *Gazette*, is said to be substantially correct by parties who fled to save themselves and families from the insults of the mob. Memphis papers, containing later accounts than we have published, state that a number of stores were sacked and burned, and other outrages committed. The mob has full sway. This has been the case now for more than a week. That many of the reports of the outrages are exaggerated is to be expected—but the fact that all the prominent citizens have left for fear of violence, and some of them are now in this city, shows a fearful condition of affairs. This information has been in the possession of the executive for several days. He has sent his adjutant general to quell the disturbance, but grave apprehensions exist among many citizens that Gen. Danforth's visit will not have the desired effect. The sheriff of the county, we understand, has declared that only Federal troops can restore order, for the reason he fears the militia might fraternize with the mob.

A public meeting was called yesterday, by persons representing all political parties, with a view of appointing a committee to wait on the executive to assure him that they were ready and anxious to strengthen him in any effort he might deem advisable to suppress the disorder. But the Governor intimated that a meeting of this kind would be distasteful to him. Why it should be obnoxious for the Governor of the State to be informed by the people of all parties and colors of their readiness to assist him in quelling a riot and restoring peace and quiet to an outraged community, we cannot see. In the meantime Gen. Danforth has gone down to Chicot. What can he do to suppress the mob, arrest the ringleaders, and restore peace, we do not know. The Governor, we believe, is unwilling to take any further action until he hears from his adjutant. During all this time, however, the people of Chicot county are subject to the whims and caprices of a mob. We believe, with the *Journal*, that "the situation demands the presence of a power which will be an assurance to both races of mutual protection."—*Little Rock* (Ark.) *Gazette.*

Our Hebrew Fellow-Citizens.

The *Jewish Times* has the following on the influence of Jews in our politics:

The Jews of Europe have ever since the July revolution of 1839, taken an active, yea, prominent part in the political affairs of their respective countries. Inspired by the illustrious example of their coreligonists, Borne and Heine, who stamped their genius upon their time and land, they entered upon all the avenues leading to the arts, sciences and literature, and advocated through the press and from the rostrum and pulpit the cause of freedom, progress and humanity. Without exaggeration or the slightest fear of contradiction we may assert that the Jews of Germany, in proportion to their numbers, display by far the largest amount of literary talent and political influence, and that much of her greatness and glory is owing to her Jewish children. Why is it then the Jews of America are so far behind their European brethren in literary and political influence? Is it because the Jewish mind of this country is sterile and barren, inferior and degenerated? By no means. The talent and genius peculiar to the race which no vicissitudes and adversities have ever been able to destroy, are as much a natural inheritance of the American as of the European. The only obstacle to their full scope and development are indifference, apathy, a material conception of life, and that lack of spiritual and ideal aspiration which prevents the mind from looking above and beyond its narrow home-circle. The Republic, more than any other form of government, demands of each citizen faithful and constant attention to political duties; the best institutions will decay under neglect, and if left to the management of the uncultured and immoral, while the activity and vigilance of the good and honest alone will preserve them intact. The Jews owe a large debt of gratitude to this country, and they can repay it in no better way than by co-operating with their Christian fellow-citizens in all measures calculated to render it truly great and honored. Now that reform is the order of the day, and battle cry reverberating throughout the length and breadth of the land; now that a change for the better being vouchsafed to us in the administration of public affairs, the Israelites, to should abandon their indifference to politics, and embrace the opportunity of making themselves heard and felt for the sake of good government and for the sake of their own influence.

The Emma Mine.

Senator Stewart says that the English directors and chief capatalists of the mine on that side of the water were aware that Schenck had some interest in it, and they asked him to let his name be put at the head. Schenck read his instructions carefully over and came to the conclusion that there was no law or usage against his consenting. After the first discharge of light weapons from the London *Economist* and other publications there, he stiffened up and said if he had made a mistake he should not back out at a time when every body was firing at him. Stewart reports that more than three times the stock offered at London was applied for by capitalists there He says that the English are perfectly informed about the Emma mine and all other gold mines in this country, and that the stock which has been sold was sold in part altogether for cash, and the rest subject to assessment from time to time. Schenk's daughters, who are not very handsome, but very sprightly and intelligent, and not likely to be embarrassed in foreign society much, are having a first rate time in London; but the General himself complains that his salary does not begin to pay his expenses. The valuable archives of our legation in London are stored over a stable, and are in danger of destruction any day or night. Stewart, the reciter of all these facts, is a man of considerable adventurous and versatile discuss in public life. It is related of him that in a single mining operation, the Gould and Curry mine, he made $280,000 of which $75,000 was cash and the remainder accrued upon a specified number of feet, which were given to the attorney that rich lode.—New York *Herald's* Washington Correspondent.

What Illinois Lost in the War.

The following statistics appear for the first time in the Adjutant General's report to the Illinois Legislature:

Casualties to Illinois troops in the late war—officers killed, 397; enlisted men killed, 5,453; officers died of wounds, 1 enlisted men died of wounds, 2,899; officers died of disease, 372; enlisted men died of disease, 19,035; officers lost at sea steamer General Lyon, 11; enlisted men lost at sea on the General Lyon, 1 Total officers, 965, and enlisted men, 27,576. In addition to these, there were deaths of Illinois officers and men in Andersonville prison pen—making a grand total of deaths of Illinois soldiers during the war, 28,348.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

An Imperfect Coalition.

PARIS, December 25.—Members of the Right Centre in the National Assembly, having made overtures to the Legitimists for a coalition, the latter, in reply, say they will coalesce, but, at the same time, will reserve their independence. They also announce their disapproval of the Orleanist Princes as leaders.

Thiers on the Income Tax.

PARIS, December 26.—Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly to-day in opposition to the levying of an income tax.

The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people.

It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded departments.

Muzzling the Press.

PARIS, December 27.—The Minister of the Interior proposes to increase the stringency of the laws and regulations for the control of the press. It is understood that his intention has the approval of the President.

Sherman and Grant.

PARIS, December 17.—Gen. Sherman and Lieutenant Grant, son of President Grant, are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

The Income Tax—Speech in Opposition by the Minister of Finance—French Indemnity.

PARIS, December 27.—In the National Assembly to-day the proposed income tax was again under discussion. Minister of Finance Pouyer Quertier, spoke in opposition to the measure which he denounced as arbitrary and inquisitorial. The speaker cited Lord Brougham and President Grant, in support of this remark. In the course of some allusions to England, the Minister asserted that she was only a free trader where there was no competition.

Wolaski's proposal for the imposition of a general income tax was finally voted upon and rejected by a large majority.

The ladies of Strausburg have organized a committee to receive subscriptions towards the payment of the French indemnity to Germany.

ENGLAND.

The Peers and the People.

LONDON, December 26.—It is yet possible that Scott Russels' idea of bringing together the Peers and proletariate in the new alliance may be consummated. There is a strong desire on the part of several representatives of the workingmen to carry out the project. The two Councils will probably meet shortly if they have not already met, and come to some definite arrangement with respect to their future course.

The Prince.

LONDON, Dedember 27.—A bulletin today reports that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, but that his convalescence is retarded by a painful affection above the left hip, accompanied by fever ishness. No inquietude is felt, but regret and disappointment at the slowness of his recovery is generally expressed.

Victoria.

LONDON, December 27.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, left Windsor for Sandringham, in a special train at three o'clock this afternoon.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Karl Auersperg—Hon. John Joy.

VIENNA, December 27.—Prince Karl Auersperg has been appointed President f the upper house of the Reichsrath.

Hon. John Joy, American Minister, ned with Premier Count Audrassy last eek. Representatives of all the Euroan powers were present on the occasion.

Opening of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, December 27.—The sessions of Austrian Reichsrath were opened to-, but the Emperor's speech will not be vered until to-morrow.

he estimates of the Minister of Finance he coming fiscal year, were submitted gave the probable expenditure at 00,000 florins against a revenue of 00,000.

SPAIN.

n in the Volunteer Organization.

ORID, December 35.—The meeting Cortes has been postponed until the January.

iral Sapete, Minister of the Colon- announced his intention of makorms in the volunteer organization ana. Reinforcements continue to ard to aid in the suppression of rrections.

Soldiers for Cuba.

ID, December 27.—A regiment of s sailed to-day from Sanlender to Spanish army in Cuba. His King Amadeus, was present, and rewell speech to the troops, causse enthusiasm.

GERMANY.

ror and the Czar—South American.

December 25.—His Majesty, illiam of Germany, will probe Czar of Russia, in Peters- the present spring.

an expedition to Venezuela missioned to enforce the Naagainst the government of nerican Republic.

ROME.

the Bishop of Palestine.

mber 27.—Cardinal Amat Esosso, Bishop of Palestine ellor of the Holy Roman ad. He was elevated to 7 and died at the age of 78.

the King of Italy, has sent ons to the Queen of Engouncement that the Prince t of danger.

URKEY.

nanian Troubles.

mber 26.—The Sublime Russia and Austria, is he Government of the lities for settlements of ious.

SSIA.

ription Law.

December 26.—An ears in print to-day for the Russian army six men in every one

"MERRY CHRISTMAS."

In London, England.

LONDON, December 25.—To-day is being observed as a holiday. The markets are closed and business is wholly suspended.

In New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Christmas was observed everywhere in this city and Brooklyn. The weather was very pleasant and crowds thronged the streets throughout the day. Steamers and sailing vessels in the harbor were decorated with the flags of all nations.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—Christmas has been unusually quiet.

Disturbance in Church.

FLORENCE, Ky., December 26.—Sunday night, the negro population had a Christmas tree at their church. Among the visitors was a white man named Henry Snyder, who, being intoxicated, was disorderly, and took unwarrantable liberties with the females. Peter Ayhor, one of the negroes, remonstrated with him, when Snyder drew a pistol and shot him in the head inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. He then shot three others, two of whom were seriously wounded.

In Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Decemper 25.—There was a general celebration of Christmas to-day. Appropriate services were held in most of the churches with distribution of presents in the Sunday Schools, and entertainments in the afternoon and evening. Many citizens kept open house. The hotels set splendid dinners with hundreds of invited guests. There was a general fusilade of fire works all day and to-night. The day passed off without a serious accident or disturbance.

In Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 26.—Christmas passed off very quietly. One noticeable feature was the absence of evergreens, owing to the northern fires. The celebration at the Notional Military Academy was all that the wounded heroes could desire. General Woolsey provided them with a sumptuous dinner. A beautiful theatre is now being prepared connected with the asylum, frescoed and provided with scenery sufficient for the enactment of any drama.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 25.—The day has been observed with unusual generality. All business was suspended, and services were held in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and several other Protestant denominations observed the day. The audiences were generally very large, and universally so at the Catholic churches. There has been a good deal of carousing, and much drunkenness on the streets and elsewhere, resulting in various brawls, in which knives, razors and pistols were freely used, but no serious harm was done. There were also two attempts at suicide, one by a prisoner in the calaboose, who tore a tin plate so as to get a sharp edge, and cut a terrible gash in his throat, but he will recover, and another by a woman, who endeavored to jump into the river, from a wharf boat, but was prevented.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Further Testimony Showing the Presence of Antimony in the Liver of Gen Ketchum After Death.

ANNAPOLIS, December 26.—The Wharton trial was resumed to-day. C. P. Torney, Analytical Chemist, was called to the stand and proceeded to detail the results of several experiments made by him on his analysis of the liver of General Ketchum, made since Wednesday last. Each indicated antimony. The final process resulted in his obtaining from that portion of the salution used in the experiments six tenths of a grain of metallic antimony. Judging by this test and the result witness gave it as his opinion that the liver or contents of the large jar handed him by Dr. Williams contained from one half to three fourths of a grain of antimony.

At this point counsel for prosecution stated that the evidence was closed on the part of the State and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Conclusion of Testimony for the Prosecution—The Defense Taken Up.

ANAPOLIS, December 27.—The counsel for the prosecution in the Wharton trial, soon after a long examination of Dr. Toney, chemist, announced the evidence in the case for the prosecution closed.

Francis D. Cleary, of the firm of Latti mer & Cleary, of Washington, D. C., was called and sworn as the first witness for the defence. He remembers an interview at his office, on the 24th of June last, with General Ketchum and Mr. Carusi; the day was excessively hot, and General Ketchum seemed to be suffering from the heat. Mr. Cleary testified that General Ketchum deposited the full amount of the purchase money for his house on June 13th.

Ellen Dedrick, (colored,) sworn—Was living with Mrs. Wharton when General Ketchum died; remembers when he arrived there; waited at the tea table that night when General Ketchum and Mrs. Chubb took tea there; General Ketchum ate very heartily; he spoke as if he had to make up for two meals; he certainly took three cups of coffee, if not four, but will not say four positively; he ate five or six biscuits; he ate of all on the table except the bread. During the General's illness there were a great many persons in and about the house; several times the servants came in to bring things for Mrs. Vauness; the closets and refrigerator were not kept locked; the medicines were kept on the washstand in Mrs. Wharton's room on the second story, which was then kept locked, and witness had free access to the washstand and to all parts of the house; saw the vial or bottle introduced in court by Dr. Williams; had seen it before; it was shown her by Susan; thinks it was on Tuesday. Being questioned about vials and medicines kept in the washstand, witness said paregoric, arnica and Jamaica ginger were kept there. Adjourned.

A SPECIOUS STORY.

Schenck's Connection with and Withdrawal from the Emma Mine.

NEW YORK, December 25.—It is stated from Washington that Gen. Schenck has withdrawn from the directorship in the Emma Mine Company. When the articles first appeared criticizing his action in regard to the mine, he at once communicated with the State department explaining the facts in the matter, and asking advice as to his future action. Mr. Fish replied that he was at perfect liberty to invest in a mining company or any other stocks or property, and that such investment furnished no just grounds for criticism by any body. At the same time the publication of his name by the promoters of the Company as the American Minister, and the Director of the Company Fish thought unfortunate and under the circumstances advised him to withdraw from the Directorship.

WASHINGTON.

New Banks.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The Kentucky National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky, with a capital of $200,000, and the Second National Bank of Aurora, Illinois, with a capital of $100,000, were to-day authorized to commence business.

On Duty.

General Sweet, of Illinois, entered upon his duties to-day as First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

New Mail Routes.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a mail service on the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley railroad from Rawsonville to Guilford, Ohio, from January 15th next, and on Decatur, Sullivan and Matoon railroad, from Matoon to Marrowbone, Ill., six times a week from January 1st. The mail service is extended on the St. Joseph and Denver City railroad from Marysville to Hanover, Kansas.

Weather Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue to raise Thursday. Northwest winds backing to North in New England and Middle States and northwesterly winds in the Southern and Gulf States. Southwesterly winds with threatening weather develope in the Northwest, clear and pleasant weather prevail very generally East of the Mississippi. Brisk but not dangerous winds are anticipated for this evening.

Indian Commissioners.

The Board of Indian Commission have presented their report to President Grant. It gives a cheerful view of the peace policy. In purchase of Indian supplies and other measures, they have saved about one million dollars.

Minister Catacazy.

is still here closing up his business. A letter from Berlin just received here says he was obliged to leave Hanover, after great difficulty for incompatipilities of one kind or other.

Payment of Interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day commenced the payment without rebate of the interest due first of January on United State bonds.

President's Receptions.

The announcement is made by authority that at eleven o'clock Monday, the 1st of January, the President will receive members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers; at half-past eleven Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators, Representatives of Congress and Judges of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Court of Claims are to be received; at twelve o'clock, officers of the Army and Navy will be received; at half-past twelve, heads of bureau of the several departments will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at one o'clock and terminate at two.

A STRANGE CASE.

Arrest of a Baggagemaster for Carrying a Box Containing the Body of a Woman—Suspicions of Foul Play.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—William Sherb, baggage master on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, left Chicago last Saturday on the day express, having in charge the corpse of Mrs. McCoy, who, it seems, died there very suddenly under suspicious circumstances. He was arrested on his arrival at Lima, Ohio, in compliance with a telegram from Chicago officers, and was taken to Chicago, where an investigation will be held. The officers stated that the corpse was seen to come out of a known assignation house, and it was suspected that there had been foul play either by poison or abortion.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The papers here contain to-day an exposition of what was foreshadowed in these dispatches a few days since, under the title of "another Bowlesby-Rosenzweig case." The facts so far published show that a Mrs. McCoy, a milliner residing at Crestline, Ohio, a lady of good character, came to this city, either went herself or was taken to a female doctor on State street, where she died in a few days, and was packed in a box and sent off to Ohio, where her body was discovered and arrests made. Among others arrested was a baggage master on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, named Wm. Shreb, who was engaged to be married to Mrs. McCoy, who was a widow. It is claimed by the police that an abortion had been practiced upon the deceased, but this morning Dr. Ben Miller made a partial post mortem examination of the remains. So far he says he has discovered no grounds on which to base the belief that the woman had died another than a natural death.

CHICAGO.

Negotiations to Buy the Old Custom House Site.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Collector McLean, of this port, has received a letter from Secretary Boutwell instructing him to see the owners of the block of lands on the site of the old custom house and postoffice, and ascertain from them what price they would put upon the land provided the government should desire to purchase it. The Collector has notified the property owners and they will each name his price by to-morrow and they will be sent to Secretary Boutwell for consideration. Should the price be deemed too high they will be rejected at once, and the Collector instructed to open negotiations with other parties for a new site.

The statement of our National Banks just published show them to be stronger than they were before the fire. They hold available means of over sixty-three per cent. of their depoitors, they would be obliged to call on only one-third of their loans to pay off depositors in full.

There were in store in this city on the 23d, five million two hundred and eighteen thousand bushels of grain.

A report well authenticated says that the Chicago *Republican* will cease to exist on Satuaday next. It will be moved in with the *Post*.

STILL ANOTHER.

The Postmaster at Bowling Green Arrested for Embezzling Money Order Funds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 27.—Wm. A. Whittaker, postmaster at Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, was arrested and brought here to-day by the Deputy United States Marshall charged with embezzling money order funds. He was held in the sum of $1,500 to answer the charge at the January term of the United States District Court.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

His Bondsmen Refuse to Appear for Him—He Flees to Avoid Imprisonment—Steps Taken to Attach His Property.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The *Tribune* says it has received information that Tweed has fled, and is either in rapid flight from the country or skulks somewhere, concealed from the Sheriff's officers until new bondsmen come forward and save him from imprisonment, This statement seems based on the fact that Terrence Farley is reported to have given notification to the Sheriff of his withdrawel from Tweed's bail bond; also, that neither Hugh Hastings nor Jay Gould would attempt to pass the examination required, and justify in the sums which they have offered themselves. When Tweed learned of Farley's intention, as above, it is said that he disappeared immediately, or he would have slept last night in the county prison. He was at his office in Duane street at about four P. M. yesterday, but thereafter disappeared, and, as the *Tribune* asserts, "up to one o'clock last night he had not been seen by those who sought him." Tweed's son, Richard M., of the Metropolitan, has offered himself as bondsman in the place of Terrence Farley, and stated that Chas. G. Cornell, Water Register, and Charles Levlin will take the place of Gould and Hastings. The examination of the sureties continues to-day, and it may be several days before all the sureties are examined.

Corporation counsel O'Gorman states that he will take steps for the removal of James M. Sweeney and Hugh Smith as Commissioners of the extension of Riverside Park, on account of their absence from the city. These gentlemen are said to be absenting themselves to evade the result of the action of the Grand Jury.

It has been reported that Charles O'Conor would terminate his connection with the prosecution of the ring suits when Attorney General Barlow came into office. Mr. Barlow, however, says he will endeavor to have O'Conor's aid, and it is probable that counsel for the people will soon move to attach Tweed's property. Already application has been made to restrain Tweed from disposing of his property, and it is expected that Tweed's lawyers are about to move to have this application denied.

ALBANY, December 27—Judge Learned has denied the motion to continue the injunction restraining Tweed from disposing of his property.

At a late hour this afternoon the Sheriff had failed to discover the whereabouts of Tweed, though a large number of deputies are in active search. His son persists that his father is in the city, and that he had an intereview with him to-day. The warrant for his arrest has been put in the hands of a deputy sheriff by Terence Farley. The rumor that Tweed was arrested and confined in the Metropolitan Hotel is untrue.

CUBA.

Col. O'Bregon Killed—All Insurgents Captured After the 15th Prox. to be Shot and the Women Banished.

HAVANA, December 27.—In a recent engagement near Manzanillo, the Spanish Colonel O'Bregon was killed.

Valmaseda has issued a proclamation in which he says the offer of pardon to the insurgents cannot last forever. He now proclaims that every insurgent captured after the 15th of January, will be shot. Those surrendering after that time will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The negroes are to be treated the same as the whites. All the negro woman captured will be delivered to their owners and will be compelled to wear a chain for four years. All the white women captured in the woods after the 15th of January, will be banished from the country. Chiefs of insurgent bands will be allowed to surrender until the 15th of January, under conditions hitherto granted.

OBITUARY.

Judge Murray Morrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—Hon. Murray Morrison, formerly of Illinois, Judge of the Seventeenth District Court, died at Los Angelos on the 18th inst.

Theodore Hagan.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Theodore Hagan, musician, and publisher of the *Weekly Review*, died to day of heart disease.

Rev. R. J. Breckenridge.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—A *Gazette* special says Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., died at five o'clock this evening at his home in Danville, Kentucky, after a protracted illness.

MEXICO.

Treason in the Government Camp.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Intelligence from Mexico to December 20th, says that certain Government commanders are in league with the Revolutionists, and will turn the entire border over to them. Trevino and Canales, Governor of Tamaulipas, are now consulting at Limeras. The attack on Mier is postponed. There is much discontent among the troops on account of their non-payment.

POLITICAL.

Reform Labor Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—The National Labor Union last evening inaugurated their movement, and elected Geo. W. Julien, of Indiana, President, and, by a unanimous resolution, declared him their first choice for President of the United States.

CHINA.

The "Heathen Chinee" to be Educated.

LONDON, December 27.—Dispatches from Shanghea announce that the Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese, and send young men to England and the United States to be educated in the schools in those countries.

The St. Louis *Democrat's* Little Rock, Ark., special says that arrivals from Chicot county report that after the shooting of the murderers Sanders, Garrett and Dugan, and the destruction of Garrett's store, where Wynne was murdered, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the Sheriff and posse have remained in peaceable possession of the place. Sanders, Garrett and Dugan have been notoriously bad characters, one having committed several murders, another having whipped a negro and had broken his arm previous to their combined attacks on Wynne. These circumstances rendered the negroes, when assembled, uncontrollable, until they had secured themselves from any further violence at their hands.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Yesterday, when a coal train was within three-fourths of a mile of Lackawaxen, on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway, one of the rocks on the side of the road, weighing many hundred tons, tumbled down and lodged on the railroad track a few feet ahead of the approaching train, which was running pretty fast. The engineer, D. B. Wood, and fireman, John Schultz, were thrown from the engine, the latter being thrown on his head and instantly killed, while the engineer was only slightly injured. The locomotive was completely wrecked. The centre of the train was thrown high into the air, forming, for an instant, a huge pyramid, then fifteen cars went crashing down an embankment forty feet to the river.

Vessel Burned.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Dispatches from Galveston, Texas, state that the ship Orion, having one thousand bales of cotton on board, burned on Sunday outside the bar, and sunk in four fathoms of water.

CRIME.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Stolen.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—On Sunday evening, during the absence of the family, the residence of J. C. Ward, at Madisonville, six miles from this city, was entered by burglars, who abstracted from a trunk thirty thousand dollars in bonds and notes.

Informations Filed.

Prosecuting Attorney Ampt to-day filed several informations against Judge Hoeffer, Probate Judge of this county, charging him with violation of the act defining the duties pertaining to the assessment, collection and report of fees and costs.

ST. LOUIS.

Arrangements for the Reception of Duke Alexis.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—Arrangemenis have been completed for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Duke Alexis. He will arrive on Friday evening, January 5th. A committee will meet him some miles from the city and on his arrival escort him to the Southern Hotel, where sumptuous apartments have been prepared for him. On Saturday noon he will be formally received at the Southern Hotel and serenaded in the evening, and on Monday evening there will be a grand ball and banquet at the Southern Hotel.

Sewer Poison.

Since it has been demonstrated that the Prince of Wales was poisoned by sewer gas at Londesborough Lodge, the English papers are filled with information on the subject. The London *Telegraph* at the close of a long article giving the subject a discussion that is penetrated with intelligence, says:

"If civilization sadly brought the curse, it must bring the cure. The progress of big towns and great cities crowds together masses of men who could live tolerably healthy lives if they would keep apart, but who, piled in a reeking mass of humanity, constitute a new danger. Scatter the three millions of Londoners over a space like Scotland, with room between the houses, and sanitary questions solve themselves, crowded up, we require underground miles of sewers. Hitherto we have thought that to provide the sewers themselves was quite enough; now we learn that we might as well think of escaping all danger from gunpowder because we stow it away beneath the earth. These miles of sewers connect all our domestic existence in one chain; we are linked together. One man may spend hundreds of pounds in cleaninsing and watching his house, yet his sink-pipes and closet-pipes must have an outlet, and this outlet, unless most carefully constructed and watched, will be an inlet for sewer gas from the surrounding neighborhood. The remedies must be, we suspect, not one, but many. In the first place, so long as we have our present plan of house drainage, we must recognize the necessity of ventilating the whole system of sewers. At one time there were no chimneys for smoke, and some hundred years hence, when such conduits are no longer used, sanitary writers may say. 'There was a period when our ancestors had no chimneys for sewer gas, which, therefore, escaped into their houses and poisoned them.' Beyond the ventilation of our common and public sewers, every householder must understand that each water-closet and each sink is, and ought to be, a suspected place. These are the weak points in our armor against typhoid maladies. Therefore it is absolutely essential that such places should be cut off, as far as possible, from the rest of the houses, and ventilated thoroughly into the open air. A window ventilated is not enough, because nobody body can trust servants to keep it open. Every closet should have a high opening to the outer air—a simple perforated iron plate, costing a few shillings, and made like the section of a nine-inch brick, is quite sufficient, as regards the closet itself. Further, the pipe running through the closet should be continued upward, and open above the roof. In that case, the emanations from the sewers would pass through the house, and so to the fresh air above. We need scarcely add that the doors of all such places should be made to fit closely, and to shut with a spring, while windows of corridors and halls should be kept partially open all night. These precautions are necessary, simply because every house is placed directly over a charged mine full of sewer gas. The gas does not explode—it might be better if it did—but it steals up and tries to kill, regardless of rank or station, those asleep within its reach."

Death of the Oldest Man in the United States.

Died, at the residence of his son, Harvey Thacker, in Shasta County, Hiram Thacker, supposed to be the oldest man in the United States, aged about 128 years. He was born in Buncomb County, North Carolina, about 1753, and served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was also at the battle of Tippecanoe under Harrison, and also in the Black Hawk war in Illinois. He emigrated to California in the year 1861. He was son-in-law of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Tranquary, of this town, informs us that the above is substantially correct, as he knows the family well, and had conversed with the old man, who informed him he had lost the register of his birth, it having been burned up in his house. His son Harvey, in whose house he died, is an old man of nearly seventy years. The old man was very fond of a joke, and could tell some strange old yarns.—*Chico (Cal.) Review.*

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, of our kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is you urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your ye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as brigh Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

ave you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all at the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hop to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, stablished upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

A DIAMOND BONFIRE.

Professor Doremus on the Properties of Carbon—Interesting Experiments.

Professor Doremus, in a recent lecture at New York, discoursed as follows on the subject of carbon:

This substance has been the subject of assidnous research by the scientist as well as of curious interest. He exhibited models of the principal celebrated diamonds, the great Mogul weighing 900 karats, the famous Russian diamond, the Kohinoor, and others. These are of course the purest form of carbon. He alluded to the practical use of the diamond, which, on account of its hardness, is used to cut precious stones and to polish other diamonds. The diamond may be burned in a galvanic battery or by a concentration of the sun's rays. The burning of a small diamond in a jet of hydrogen gas produced brilliant light and carbonic acid gas. The presence of the carbonic acid was proved by the contact of lime water, and the process of proving the presence of the carbonic was illustrated. The affinity of potasium, sodium and magnesium for oxygen was shown by the rapidity with which they decomposed carbonic acid and robbed it of its oxygen. The same affinity was shown by the decomposition of water. Each twenty-four hours a man discharges about two pounds of carbonic acid gas. The amount of this consumption of carbon in the production of carbonic acid was illustrated by breathing in lime-water, the result being instantly perceived by the milky appearance of the water. An interesting experiment was the imprisonment of a live rabbit in a purified atmosphere, and the exhalations of the animal's lungs and skin were collected, and the presence of carbonic acid shown by its effects on the lime water. In plants the reverse process takes place, the carbonic acid being inhaled and the oxygen exhaled. The distribution of carbon in the world, in the form of coal, was described and illustrated by charts and fossils—same of the latter being visibly marked with the form of the plant whose whose combustion created them black lead—so very different from the diamond, is yet, like the diamond, but carbon. The poisonous character of carbonic acid was briefly touched upon, Carbon and oxygen unite in but two forms. One of the greatest of modern chemical triumphs is the union of carbon and hyarogen, which was illustrated by experiment with the use of galvanic-electricity. By the use of this discovery sugar and alcohol can be made. The great oils, known as coal-oils, of the petroleum wells, are the result of the internal heat of the earth applied to the carbon stored in the strata. Further combustion produces gasoline The affinity of carbon in the form of charcoal for various noxious gases was shown, and the value of charcoal as a decdorizer and disinfectant was explained. The professor illustrated the power of charcoal to absorb ammoniacal gas. Another experiment demonstrated that by the consumption of carbon not only heat and light, but also electricity, can be produced Some nitrate of potash was heated, and upon the introduction of the pole of the galvanometer, the presence of electricity was demonstrated by the defection of a needle. The presence of carbon in steel was proved by the combustion of steel wire in a jar of oxygen. The introduction of carbon into iron is what makes steel. Carbon exists in water, in air, in food, in plants and animals. We are constantly consuming and creating carbon. Were there no addition to the atmosphere the plants would consume it in less than thirty years. The incessant mutations of nature in the mutations of plants and animals form the great discovery of modern science. We never eat, drink, or breathe without consuming carbon and giving off the result of the combustion. Carbon may be poisonous or nutritious, accordingly as it is united with other substances. Several experiments were made to show the process of separating the carbon from various combustibles The peculiarity of a burning jet of gas to accommodate itself to various musical tones was neatly illustrated, a jet of flame being visibly affected by the jingling of keys or coughing. Some very brilliant experiments were made to show the brilliant light produced by the union of oxygen gas with common street gas. The professor stated that pipes are now being laid for the purpose of introducing pure oxygen throughout the city, not only for combustion to produce light, but also for respiration—one of the greatest triumphs of modern science. [Applause.] In conclusion, Prof. Doremus said that formerly the investigation of such subjects as they had just been interested in would have been regarded as atheistic, while now it was deemed absurd to live without some knowledge of the wonders of nature that surround us.

What Advertising Did.

Millaud, the banker and newspaper speculator, who died recently in Paris, and who founded the *Petite Journal*, which at one time had a daily circulation of nearly half a million copies, was an enthusiastic believer in the advantages of liberal advertising. One day he had at his table nearly all the proprietors of the leading Paris dailies. They conversed about advertising. Millaud asserted that the most worthless articles could be sold in vast quantities, if liberally advertised. Emil de Girardin, of *La Presse*, who was present, took issue with him on the subject. "What will you bet" exclaimed Millaud, "that I can sell in one week one hundred thousand francs worth of the most common cabbage seed under the pretext that it will produce mammoth cabbage heads? All I have to do is to advertise it at once in a whole page insertion in the daily papers of this city." Girardin replied that he would give him a page in his paper for nothing if he should win his wager. The other newspaper publishers agreed to do the same thing. At the expiration of the week they inquired of Millaud how the cabbage seed had flourished. He showed them that he had sold nearly twice as much as he had promised, while orders were still pouring in; but he said the joke must stop there; and no further orders would be filled.

Liquors and Tobacco.

A paper on the national degeneracy of France, which is being extensively circulated in Europe, contains some facts of interest to the world at large. From the lecture of M. Jolly, a distinguished member of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, it appears that the use of spirits and tobacco has frightfully increased, and that a mixture of brandy and tobacco is working an amount of deterioration which will go far to account for the miserable display which the French soldiers made during the late war. Tobacco, it is said, costs Paris 500,000 francs a day, or enough to find bread for 2,000,000 people, and M. Jolly believes that the double intoxication of alcohol and nicotine abundantly explains the wild saturnalia of blood and destruction which was lately held in Paris. The French soldiers, during the war, were so often muddled and blinded by drink and tobacco, when wounded, that they could not be cured the same as those of sober habits. The increase of insanity, especially in the military profession, is rising in exact proportion to the use of narcotics and stimulants. These facts, as we suppose we must call them, are really of fearful moment, and are very suggestive to the teachers of youth, and public instructors everywhere, of the necessity of denouncing such excesses in no mealy-mouthed languages.

VARIETIES.

A CONNECTICUT woman's grief for her husband's death is said to have been increased by the thought that the parlor curtains were in the wash.

BOSTON having erected a school-house precisely where the house once stood, in which Charlotte Cushman was born, has ordained that it shall be called the Cushman School."

A DRY goods merchant, in New York, has made a hit in advertising by giving free promenade concerts every evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock. His store is thronged day and night.

"NEVER mind the obituary, judge," said a Montana culprit when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for the funeral."

THE Supreme Court of happy New Hampshire met on the 12th instant for the purpose of hearing appeals, disposed of all the business on the docket in ninety minutes and adjourned the term.

"PAPA," said a bright haired boy, "how could the military 'fly' from the field of battle, when they had only one plume apiece, and both wings of the army were thrown into great disorder? Say, papa, how could they fly?"

LEWIS CRANDALL, an Oneida County, New York, man, will be a centenarian if he lives till next April. His honorable record is briefly summed up: Two wives and nine children, never sick in his life, lived on the same farm sixty years, and voted at seventy-eight annual elections.

THE Right Rev. Thomas Davis, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, who died at Camden, in that State, the other day, was a man of high attainments, and has performed the ministering of his later years in total blindness, having lost his eyesight while a missionary in the South.

LADIES who have just returned from abroad report that large paniers have gone entirely out of fashion, and overskirts are made short and plain. They also report that the latest style of dressing the hair is in a simple coil at the back, and the front hair smoothed over the forehead and put back plainly behind the ears.

"CIVILITY," a correspondent says, "is about the dearest commodity to be purchased in Scotland from waiters, guards, coachmen and all that ilk. A friend of mine declared once that, after having rung the bell several times at a hotel in Glasgow, a waiter at last put his shock head outside the door, and screamed out, 'Who rung that bell?' And, on my friend pleading guilty; shrieked, 'Then don't do it again!' slammed the door and disappeared from view."

AT the wedding between Hon. Eugene Hale, M. C., and Miss Minnie Chandler, daughter of Senator Chandler, which was celebrated at Washington, Wednesday, the bride wore a dress imported expressly from Paris for the occasion. The material was white silk, of the choicest texture; the train was trimmed with two deep flounces of duchesse lace; above was white satin: and across the front breadth, fouds of satin edged with deep fringe. The veil was illusion, fastened with orange blossoms, and was worn over the face during the entire evening. The bride carried a handsome bouquet. Her jewels were pearls.

AFTER the feast comes the paying of the piper. There is said to be a good deal of quaking in the Brooklyn Navy-yard over the report that a resolution will be introduced into Congress on the first days of the session, authorizing a committee to make inquiries into these two points: First, who paid the two or three hundred laborers who have been engaged in making preparations for the Grand Duke's ball? Second, how much of the property of the United States Government was used to give the entertainment, and how much of it will have to be condemned, now that the ball is over? The Navy Department, it is hinted, will assist in the investigation.

A GREEN BAY (Wis.) merchant, who reads Greeley's Tribune, and has been married just four years, returned home unexpectedly one afternoon, and caught his wife engaged in a sharp flirtation with a young dentist, who had recently come to town. The enraged husband, after kicking the interloper down the front steps, turned to the blushing wife and demanded an explanation. "James," was the reply, "I have read your favorite newspaper until I have become a convert to the 'one term principle.'" Now James swears by Greeley, and the woman's answer so confused him, that his anger, in a measure, fled away, and he turned from the spot plunged in the most profound meditation.

A WASHINGTON contemporary has the following to say apropos of the opening of the session of Congress: "The new members could be distinguished from the old Solons by the conscious air of delegated importance each wore. Your new member is a study. He has a new hat that evidently makes his head ache. Every movement is the subject of study and result of a resolution. He says 'good morning' in a solemn and impressive manner, as if announcing a grave proposition, and tells you of the weather in a measured way, as if committing himself to a platform. If he could be caught and searched, a written speech would be found in his coat-tail pocket, that sooner or later he is bent upon delivering, unless he has leave to print."

Appointing Relatives to Office.

There is just brought to light a letter from our first President to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, which, it must be confessed, breaths an air of austere virtue we should be glad ta think not also wholly antique; "You cannot doubt my wish to see you appointed to any office of power or emolument in the new Government, to the duties of which you are competent; but, however deserving you may be of the one you have suggested, your standing at the bar would not justify my nomination of you as attorney to the Federal District Court in preference to some of the oldest and most esteemed general court lawyers of your own state who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nominations, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be exceedingly circumspect and proof against just criticism; for the eyes of Argus are upon me, and no slip will pass unnoticed that can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends or relations.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Catalogue of Casualties—Three Deaths.

Thursday afternoon a man was brought in a wagon from the neighborhood of the Union Depot to the lock-up by Officer Cook. He was considerably under the influence, and nothing further was thought of it, until the four o'clock hearing when on entering his cell, it was discovered that the man was dead. He was dressed in a dark vest, grey flannel undershirt, cap and dark pants, had no whiskers or beard, and is apparently about thirty-five years of age. From a letter found on his person it is supposed his name is Wm. Price, as the envelope bears that superscription Dr. Murdoch was called in, and though the body was yet warm, pronounced that life was extinct. It is difficult to say whether the vital spark had fled or not, as the face, hands, and particularly the region of the heart, were quite warm. Whether life was totally extinct or not is measurably uncertain, but no attempt was made to restore the body to life. Mr. Aiken had the body coffined, and it lay in the lock-up all night, as Mr. Aiken had no accommodations, and the city has not what it ought to have—a Morgue, where bodies could be brought and identified. An inquest will be held on the body this morning at nine o'clock.

The second victim on the dead list is

DAVID W. MURRAY,

residing in Temperanceville, on whose body Coroner West held an inquest last evening. The house of deceased, in Temperanceville, (see particulars elsewhere) caught fire yesterday morning, and after the fire Murray was crushed to death by the fall of the chimney of his house, which fell on his head, killing him instantly.

Deceased was a laborer, in the employ of Wm. Ainsworth; was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening on the body of Robert Hunter, an old man, found dead in South Pittsburgh borough, about six o'clock last evening. Deceased was employed as watchman at the south end of the Pan Handle bridge. Hunter was abut sixty years of age, and had been employed for several years by the Company; resided in the Second ward, Allegheny, and leaves a wife and family. It is supposed that he slipped and fell through the trestlework of the bridge crossing over Bailey's Hollow, a distance of twenty feet. When found he was unable to speak and apparently lifeless. The inquest was adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

The son of the deceased had the body taken to 'Squire Barker's, where Dr. McCord examined the body, and found the left side of the head crushed in, dislocation of the arm, and body badly bruised.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

H. M. Bole & Co.'s Machine Works Destroyed—Loss 850,000.

Thursday evening at eight o'clock a fire broke out at the engine and machine works of H. M. Bole & Co., situate on Point alley and Duquesne Way. The fire department were promptly on the ground and by their efficient efforts the flames were prevented from spreading to the "Duquesne Forge" of W. Miller adjoining, and the row of tenements on Point alley. The establishment of Messrs. Bole & Co., embracing blacksmith shop machine shop, board yard, pattern shop &c., were destroyed, it being impossible to save anything. For a block each way, during the prevalence of the flames, the excitement was intense, the inhabitants being busily engaged carrying out furniture, trunks, &c., and depositing them in large piles on the pavement, and mothers rushing wildly to and fro with children in their arms. Fortunately none of the tenements were damaged save one slightly, adjoining the upper portion of the engine works.

The Fire Department and Fire Marshal notwithstanding the intense cold, worked with commendable vigor, and efficiency. The origin of the fire is unknown through there were rumors that it originated from the stove in the office attached to the machine works. The building was iron clad, and the loss will reach $45,000 or $50,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A FROZEN MAN RESURRECTED.

Narrow Escape from Death.

On Wednesday a man named Frank Queen a resident of the Fifth ward Allegheny, and a driver for the Messrs. Gormley & Co., of Temperanceville, was discovered at the Temperanceville ferry landing at the Point in a frozen and insensible condition. He had crossed the ferry at ten o'clock in the morning with a load of coal, and was found at seven o'clock at the ferry landing, drunk and frozen. He was taken to the boat house and a physician sent for who applied the proper remedies, and yesterday morning the apparently dead man awoke and exclaimed "Oh! how cold it is." He then got up apparently as "good as new" jumped in the wagon and drove his team home. Considering the length of time he was in a state of "suspended annimation" is almost a miracle that he recovered at all.

RAILROAD SMASHUP.

Narrow Escape.

On Saturday morning about ten o'clock an exciting scene was witnessed at the railroad crossing on Liberty street, opposite the grain elevator. James McCord, the driver of an express wagon, attempted to cross the track mentioned between two freight trains of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line which were running on the same track within a short distance of each other. McCord missed his calculation of speed in getting over the track, and the engine of the second train struck the team, dragging the horse and wagon a considerable distance and upsetting the watchman's shanty, close to the track. McCord jumped off the vehicle before it struck, and managed to escape without harm. The wagon was completely demolished, and the horse made a miraculous escape.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

TO CURE Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat Use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

IS ROBISON A LUNATIC?

Petition for "Lunatico Inquirendo."

On Saturday morning General A. L. Pearson presented the petition of Mrs. Eliza Robison in the Court of Common Pleas, asking the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the lunacy of her son, Robert A. Robison (who attempted the life of Mr. John W. Pittock, and is now incarcerated in Dixmont) with a view to having his property properly taken care of. The petitioner sets forth that her son Robert owns the undivided interest of certain property in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the counties of Washington and Venango, and asks court to inquire into his lunacy, and if it is found that he is really a lunatic, that a commissioner be selected to take charge of and care for his property. The court appointed C. C. Taylor, Esq., commissioner to inquire into the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, and ordered that ten days' notice be given to Quincy Robison, brother of the prisoner, and to Robert A. Robison, the alleged lunatic, of the appointment of said commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Kinsman & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,
Corner of Ross stand Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure

He rejects all agents that produce disease, su, as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. A consultations free. jy 29:lyw

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $250,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000. The business to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6tW

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.**

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieved in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11-TU-TH&S:eowd&eow-W

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

SAMARITAN'S

Root and Herb Juices.

The great remedy for

SCROFULA

And all diseases and impurities of the BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. Has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from Scrofula or other diseases of the blood should certainly give it a trial.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,

84 Market street.

Cor. of the Diamond.

Sold at manufacturer's prices.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

THE BREADFUL ACCIDENTS

By the explosion of Coal Oil Lamps, is owing to the inflammable gas which this oil generates within the lamp. This danger in using the ordinary lamp is entirely prevented by the Reliance Non-Explosive Attachment, which fits any common lamp, making it absolutely safe. Sample by mail for 35 cts. Circular free. **42,000 sold in the first three months.** Agents wanted. Dealers supplied at the Wholesale Depot. Address Patentees, **C. B. MANN & CO.,**
213 Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 16:2tw.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Mos eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

To be Drawn Monday, January 1, 1872.

$200,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.

Five Prizes of $1,000 each in } GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $5,000 } in

One span of matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. 5 Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Five fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $500 each. 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches in all worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Tea-spoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c. &c.

Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.
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WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:11w-e.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WESTERN District of Pennsylvania ss. At Somerset, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Azariah Dunham, of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

GEO. W. BENFORD, Assignee.
SOMERSET, Nov. 14, 1871. nov18:3W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents, in past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in mar ied or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 400 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ma 6:1yd&w.

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No. 264 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. aug.12d&w:ly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

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B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, Md.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE IN Bankruptcy of Azariah Dunham, will sell at public sale, at the times and places following, the following personal property, viz:

AT SOMERSET, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871, two draft horses, one two-horse wagon, two sets wagon harness, double set buggy harness, one sleigh; also 289 shooks, 5,000 staves, one shaving machine and shop tools at Baker's; also, one stave machine, 3,700 staves, one grindstone and shop tools at Woy's shop.

AT BUCKSTOWN, SOMERSET CO. PA., ON TUESDAY, 26TH, 1871, one four-horse wagon, twelve shook; also one shaving machine, 315 shook, 18,731 staves, one set shoemaker's tools at M. L. Statler's; also one shaving machine, 1,300 staves, one stove and shop tools at the M. Wike shop; also the property at the Moses Lambert shop, one shaving machine, 61 shooks 10,432 shook staves, together with all the shop tools; also one shaving machine, 1,500 staves, one grindstone and the shop tools at the spangler shop, close to Shanksville shop.

AT SHADE FURNACE, SOMERSET CO. PA., ON WEDNESDAY, December 27th, 1871, one grey mare and colt, wagons, harness, harrows, plows, hay-rake, windmill, hay-fork and tackle, wheelbarrow, double-trees, single-trees, mattock, lot of old iron, about 100 tons hay, 250 bus. oats, 40 bus. wheat, about 25 bus. rye, lot of corn in husk, one two-horse sled, 323 shooks at Beam's Mill, 16 shooks on Berkey's Hill, and 20 shooks at Scalp Level.

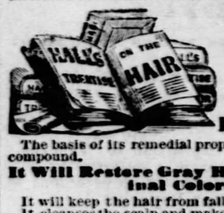
AT ARMAUGH, INDIANA CO. PA., ON FRIDAY DECEMBER 29th, 1871, 25 shooks, 6,000 staves, one set shook tools, 3 lbs syrup; also one shaving machine, 50,000 shook staves, 23 shooks, one grindstone, one wheelbarrow, shook tools, one shop and house with one-fourth acre of ground at Dilltown; also about 300 shooks at Ninevah.

AT OAKLAND, ALLEGANY CO., MD., ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872, the property at Hutchins's Switch, viz: 1 shaving machine, 125 shook, 50,000 shook staves, 6,000 38 inch staves, 30,000 staves on lands of Thomas W. Ashbery, 33,000 staves on Armstrong tract, 5,000 on Della tract, 2 bowels, 1 level, 1 croze, 7 jointers, 4 truss hoops, 1 chamfering knife, 1 grindstone, 1 writing desk, 40 lbs nails, 1 large vise, 1 resist, 1 iron-bound barrel; also 1 shook shop, 1 shook shed, 1 shaving machine, shop and stable; also at Vore shop, six miles from Oakland, 1 shaving machine, 43 shooks, 3,500 staves, 2 crozes, 1 bowel, level, 2 cristis, pole axe, 31 truss hoops, 2 grindstones, 4 jointers, crowbar, 1 chamfering knife; shaving machine on land of William Harvey, about 6,700 staves at and about the machine; also 1 shaving machine on land of David Abernathy, about 7,000 staves at machine; also 1,000 staves on land of G. W. Wilson: 1,400 staves on land of Wm. Cheshoim 4,000 staves on lands of Alex. Kilzmiller; 2,000 staves on land of P. P. Pendleton; also at Swanton, 1 shaving machine, 2 cast-iron heaters, smoke stack, truss rope, crozes, chamfering knife, level form, 2 bowels, 4 jointers and bits, 15 truss hoops grindstone, adz, 2 drawing knives, 15 lbs nails, 1 crowbar, 1 poker.

AT GRANTSVILLE, ALLEGHENY CO., MD. ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1872, 1 riding saddle, 3 chairs, 1 easy chair, 1 table, 1 bed stead and bedding, 1 book case, coal stove and pipe, show case, coil three quarter inch rope, 1 lot store shelving and drawers, one 2-horse sled, buggy-pole box, etc., etc., 1 shaving machine, truss hoops, 5,000 2,500 shook staves, 1 lot of shook tools; also at the mountain shop near Grantsville, 1 shaving machine, 16,000 staves at shop, 8,000 staves on land of John Apple, Thomas Hamond and H. Fearing 2 levels, 2 bowels, crozes, chamfering knife, grindstone, 10 truss hoops and 4 jointers; also at Miller shop near Grantsville, 1 shaving machine, 5,200 staves on land of John Davis, 3 truss hoops, 2 jointers, grind stone, truss rope, crozer and chamfering knife; also at Gillman shop near Grantsville, shaving machine, 2,000 staves at shop, 15,000 staves on lands of Adam Hamman, G. B. wser, Adam Speicher, George Bittinger, Andrew Bisel and J. Buckholder; also 1,400 staves on land of W. Baily, 1 grind stone, 3 jointers, truss rope, chamfering knife, crozes, 2 bowels, level, 30 truss hoops 1 wheelbarrow; also at Beachy shop, 1 shaving machine, about 1,500 shooks, 70,000 shook staves at shop; 70,000 staves on lands of Sam'l Streitiff 80,000 on lands of A. Dunham, John Rice, G. G. Jere. Darst, J. C. Beachy and Daniel Brenner 3 jointers, 30 truss hoops, 2 scoops, 2 bowels, truss rope, chamfering knife; also one shaving machine and shed on land of W. C. Cunning and about 75,000 staves at machine; at Shop, near Grantsville, 22,000 staves, grinds 30 truss hoops, truss ropes, crozes, chamfering knives, level; also one lot of staves at Garrett, and 11,000 at A. J. Cramer's.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash.

GEORGE W. BENFORD, Assig
December, 12th, 1871. dec12:



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The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

It Will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Colors.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair luxuriant and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

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B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
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THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

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FACTORY No.

3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE BUY BEARS THAT INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRE

IN CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. SIDNEY DEAN, D. D., of Chicago. The only full history of these great events. 600 Engravings; price $2.50; outfit, $1.00. Sold by subscription. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & C

THE BAYONET LAW.

Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson at the South Carolina Political Trial.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Columbia, S. C., on the 13th inst., in the case of Robert Hays Mitchel, indicted under the enforcement law, Hon. Reverdy Johnson closed the argument to the jury in a forcible speech, from which we take the following:

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

If I thought this defendant a murderer, he would find no defender in me. We are here for a far different purpose. We believe, and I think may be pardoned, on account of our long experience, for believing that we understand the political institutions of our country, and we deem the two acts—the act of 1870, known as the enforcement act, and the act of 1871, under which this indictment is laid—to be unconstitutional, and in violation of the rights of all the States. We have come here, then, to raise this question in the Supreme Court, so that the true construction of the constitution may be elicited, and those iniquitous enactments expunged from the statute books. We have succeeded in part. The court has divided upon one question, and they have under consideration two more.

THE SOLDIER LAWYER.

I do not mean the Attorney General, but Major Merrill, who sits at his back, acting the quasi legal adviser, and manifesting an astonishing degree of interest in this prosecution. Don't think me as casting any insinuations upon the gallant Major. He has acted, I presume, under the orders of his superiors; but I can but say, with the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, "I think an officer of the army might be better employed." But whether Gunn went upon the raids or not, he entered as a member, goes to Georgia, and plays the false friend. He had taken a most solemn oath not to divulge the transactions of the order; yet when Mr. Akerman, the late Attorney General, comes within sixty miles of him, he is suddenly impressed with a high sense of duty, and goes to see him, finds him, and tells him, from pure patriotism only. He had no hope of profit—oh! no, not at al.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

He is inpired entirely by a feeling of justice to outraged law, and a desire to break up that murderous conspiracy of which he had himself been a member. He returns home and after two weeks, he has his curiosity aroused to see handsome things; and, in love of the elegant arts, he visits Washington to gaze upon its architectural beauties, traverse its magnificent squares, and mingled in its refined society. While there he goes around, merely to pay a social visit to the Attorney General; and while in the act of coming out, for no assignable reason in the world, the Attorney General's clerk pays him $200. But he says he didn't get any reward. I ask you, gentlemen, is not the proof conclusive? What is that $200 doing there, and why did the clerk require a receipt? It was because the money had been promised him in Georgia. He says he doesn't know what the money was for—conjectures that it was to pay his expenses to and from Cartersville to Tunnel Hill, in Georgia, a distance of sixty miles by railroad, and the fare for which could'nt have exceeded $10. How generous Colonel Akerman is with the public money.

ARMED INCENDIARISM.

What, now, do these other witnesses say, Mr. Caldwell, Foster and others, who were likewise members of the Klan and initiated at the same period as Gunn? They each tell you that they concieved the object of the association solely for self protection—they were seeing their homes consumed by the incendiary's torch; the horizon lighted up for miles around with blazing conflagrations; their wives and children frightened, and and arms, too, placed in the hands of an antagonistic race. What kind of arms? Squirrel rifles? Sporting guns? No, nothing of the kind; but the most deadly weapons known to modern warfare—breech-loading Springfield rifles, that kill at one thousand yards, and fire with such rapidity that a person has to cease firing for them to cool. The conflagrations gleam far and wide, and each poor lady, as she lies down with her infant at night, fears to find her home a mass of charred ruins in the morning. What is a husband to do under such circumstances? What a brother? What a father, but to combine for self protection? This is what these four witnesses for the prosecution tell you. The District Attorney must believe them, else why bring them here? Can he ask you to believe a part of their testimony that suits his purposes and discard this? I think not.

WHAT THE PRISONER DID.

Suppose now, gentlemen, that the whites had so threatened and alarmed the blacks, could anybody blame them that they combined for self-protection? This young man, the prisoner at the bar, joined the association in 1871. He attended but one meeting and went upon but one raid. The entire testimony, both of the prosecution and the defense, goes to prove that the purpose was to wrest the arms from the hands of the threatening and defiant militia company, of which James Williams was captain. They went upon the raid, they sought guns, they got guns, and they returned with guns. And there is not one title of proof that this young man entertained any other idea than that of obtaining the arms of the militia. That may be an offense, gentlemen, but it is not charged in this indictment. This defendant was no more a party to the hanging of Rainey than the four members of the klan who have testified against him. He remained with them at the horses, and took no part in the tragedy.

"PUTTING DOWN THE RADICALS."

The Attorney General says it was a horrid organization—this Ku Klux—to put down, not erroneous principles of government, but the Radical party. I would like to know what the League was, whose object was not to put down the Democratic party. But, gentlemen, suppose that these Ku Klux apprehend what might be the result of placing the government of the State in Radical hands; suppose that they feared that their taxes would be quadrupled; the expenses of government increased to a fabulous amount; that an era of corruption would be inaugurated that should pervade every branch of the government, legislative and executive; suppose they believed that under Radical rule a debt of $5,000,000, which remained after their impoverishment after the war, would be increased in three years to upwards of $20,000,000, and that the fair face of their beloved State for financial sterility would thus be crushed in one blow; suppose all these things, gentlemen of the jury, and tell me if such fears were reasonably apprehended? It is not a felony to conspire to put down the Radical party.

SOUTH CAROLINA—OLD AND NEW.

Remember, gentlemen, who South Carolina is, or, rather, who was South Carolina in former times. In the days of her sons, her Sumters, her Moultrie's, who, by dauntless hearts and unexampled toil, built her revolutionary fame. Who was she when represented by a Pinckney and a Rutledge, in the days of the Constitution; who afterwards in her Lowndes and Calhoun? Think what she was then under their management—peerless in her financial faith, and commanding the confidence and admiration of the world. Then think what she is now! and then condemn her sons that they are restless in her day of trouble!

NEGRO TERRORISM.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—The *Courier-Journal's* Vicksburg special to-day says: Advices from Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, say in regard to the affair of the 11th inst., that John Saunders, Curry Garrett and Owen Dugan became involved in a political discussioon with a negro lawyer, named Wynn, which resulted in a quarrel between Sanders and Wynn, in which the former stabbed and killed the latter. The three white men were promptly lodged in jail. Last Friday a large crowd of armed negroes forced the Sheriff to give up the keys of the jail, took out the prisoners and shot them, and beat and mangled them in the most horrible manner, besmearing the walls and fences with their blood.

The mob then commenced tearing down the houses, and compelled nearly all the white families to leave the place. The negroes still hold the town. They are some three hundred in number, with strong pickets on all the roads, to prevent any one entering the town. Only one white family is left in the place. The negroes are ransacking the houses, stores, barns, etc. Governor Bein has been telegraphed and Senator Clayton appealed to at Washington for aid. If no measures are promptly taken to restore order, it is believed the white citizens will organize and march on the town, when a bloody time may be anticipated.

MEMPHIS, December 21.—The last person who left Lake Village, the scene of the late outrages in Chicot county, reports that he was ordered by armed negroes on a bank to return, which he refused to do, and succeeded in escaping. There was great excitement at the time, and from the screaming of the white women and children who were seen rushing down the levee, it was supposed that an attempt had been made to *ravish the fair white women unable to leave.*

Captain W. P. Walker, Republican, Sheriff of the county, has made an *application for regular troops* to be ordered to quell the disturbance, it being feared that if the militia are sent there, they being colored, will fraternize with the insurgents. Every white citizen who could obtain a conveyance has left the county, which is being marauded by armed bands of colored men, the majority of whom are intimidated by the voters, who have said they will not disband until they are allowed to settle all disputes they may have with those for whom they have worked.

The Governor of Arkansas has sent his Adjutant to the scene of the disturbance, but in the meantime the leading Republican and Conservative citizens of the county have united in *a petition for regular troops.*

RAILROAD HORROR.

Distressing Casualty Near Norristown Ind.—Two Persons Killed and Twelve or Fifteen Wounded.

[First Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 22.—A terrible accident occurred on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad about noon to day, four miles east of Morristown, Ind. The train, leaving Cincinnati at seven o'clock this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Conductor Fianner and Engineer Hamilton were instantly killed. The fireman and twelve or fifteen passengers are reported severely injured. Full particulars have not been received.

[Second Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 22.—The mail train going West on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, due at Indianapolis at 1:20 A. M., was thrown from the track about five miles East of Morristown by a broken rail. The engine and train ran some twenty or thirty yards after leaving the track until it struck a bridge when the engine and train was hurled over the bridge, the engine falling on one side and the cars on the other, a distance of ten or twelve feet apart, instantly killing the engineer, Jas. Hamilton, M. B. Flenner, conductor, and Pat. Kilkany, the fireman of that section where the accident occurred, and breaking the arm of the baggage master, L. Golden. The Conductor was in the baggage car at the time of the accident and was killed by the express safe falling on him. He lived five or ten minutes after being taken from the train. The section fireman was also in the baggage car at the time, and was killed by the stove falling on him. Ten or twelve of the passengers were injured but none seriously.

ALEXIS.

The Royal Romanoff at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 23.—Alexis arrived here this afternoon and was enthusiastically welcomed. Ex-President Fillmore will deliver the welcoming address at the Buffalo Club rooms. The Duke will be shown on Monday the mode of receiving and delivering grain at one of the elevators.

BUFFALO, December 24.—The Grand Duke and suite attended the Choral fetival at the North Presbyterian church this afternoon, which was participated in by five hundred children. Catacazy left the royal party here, and has gone to Washington, where he will join his family.

XLII CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

SENATE.

Sumner Favors the One Term Principle—Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 21.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term:

WHEREAS, For many years there has been an increasing conviction among the people, without distinction of party, that one, wielding the vast patronage of the President, should not be a candidate for re-election, and this conviction has found expression in the solemn warning of illustrious citizens, and in repeated propositions for an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term.

WHEREAS, Andrew Jackson was so fully impressed by the peril to republican institutions from the temptations acting on the President, who, wielding the vast patronage of his office is a candidate for re-election; that in his first annual message, he called attention to it; that, in his second annual message, after setting forth the design of the Constitution to secure the independence of each department of the government and to promote a healthful and equitable administration of all trusts, which it has created, he did not hesitate to say, "The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution, is the Chief Magistrate;" and then proceeded to declare, in order particularly that this appointment may as far as possible be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences, in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of Constitutional duty and that securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature, power and weakness of its possessors will admit: "I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service," and then again in his third annual message the same President renewed this patriotic appeal.

WHEREAS, William Henry Harrison, following the foot steps of Andrew Jackson, felt it the primary duty, in accepting his nomination as President, to assent to the one term principle in these explicit words: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive, sincerely desiring to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following of importance: First, to confine his services to a single term." And then, in public speech during the canvass which ended in his election, declared that "if the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest and there would be no cause to misrule the country;" and he concluded by pledging himself "before heaven and earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of his term, faithfully, that high trust at the feet of the people."

WHEREAS, Henry Clay, though differing much from Andrew Jackson, united with him in the one term principle and publicly enforced it in speech on June 27th, 1840, when, after asking for a provision to render the person ineligible to the office of President of the United States after a service of one term, explained the necessity of an amendment by saying that "much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the time, through a thousand exertions, of the incumbent, are occupied during the first term in securing his re-election; the public business consequently suffers." And then again in a letter dated September 13th, 1842, while setting forth what he calls the principal objects engaging the common desire and common exertion of the Whig party, the same statesman specifies an amendment to the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

WHEREAS, The Whig party in its National Convention at Baltimore on May 1st, 1844, nominated Henry Clay as President, with a platform where a single term for the Presidency is declared to be among the great principles of the Whig party, principles inseparable from public honor and prosperity, to be maintained and advanced by the election of the candidates, which declaration was echoed at an American meeting on Monument Square, addressed by Daniel Webster, where it was resolved that a limitation of the President to a single term was among the objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly strive, until their efforts are crowned with signal and triumphant success.

WHEREAS, In the same spirit and harmony with these authorities another statesman, Benjamin F. Wade, at this session of Congress in the Senate, most earnestly urged an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term, and in a speech on that occasion, February 28th, 1866, said: "The offering of this resolution is no new impulse of mine, for I have been an advocate of the principle contained in it for many years, and I have derived the strong impressions which I entertain on the subject from a very careful observation of the workings of the government during the period that I have been an observer of them. I believe it has been very near that we have been subject a President of the United states, who has not been tempted to use the vast powers entrusted to him according to his own opinions to advance his re-election." And then, after exposing at length the necessity for this amendment, the veteran Senator further declared that "there are defects in the Constitution, and this is among the most glaring that all men have seen. Now let us have the resolution come up and apply the remedy."

WHEREAS, These testimonies, revealing the intense and wide spread convictions of the American people, are reinforced by the profound observations of De Tocqueville, the remarkable Frenchman, to whom our country is under such great and lasting obligations, in his famous work on "Democracy in America," which says in words of singular clearness and force: "Intrigue and corruption are vices natural to elective governments, but when the chief of the government can be re-elected, those vices extend indefinitely, and compromise even the existence of the country. When a single candidate seeks success by intrigue, his maneuvres can operate only over a circumscribed space. When, on the contrary, the chief of the government himself enters the ranks of candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the government. In the first case it is one man with his feeble means; in the second it is the government itself, with its immense resources, which intrigues and corrupts." And then again, the same great writer who had studied our country so closely, testifies that it is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be re-elected dominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to this point; that his best movements are subordinate to this object, and that in proportion as the moment of a crisis approaches, individual interest substitutes itself in his mind for the general interest.

WHEREAS, All these concurring voices, to whose patriotism experience and wisdom bear testimony, have additional value at the moment when the country is looking anxiously to a reform of the civil service for the plain reason that the peril from the Chief Magistrate, so long as he is exposed to temptation, surpasses that from any other quarter; and thus the first stage of this much desired reform as to the one term principle, to the end that the President who exercises the appointing power reaching into all parts of the country and holding in subordination a multitudinous army of office holders, shall be absolutely without motive or inducement to employ it for any other purpose than the public good and

WHEREAS, The character of Republican institutions requires that the Chief Magistrate shall be above all suspicion of using the machinery of which he is the official head, to promote his own personal aims; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the following Article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE I.—SECTION 1. No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office.

SECTION 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. SUMNER, in introducing the amendment, said: I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is an era of Civil Service reform, and the President of the United States in his message has already called our attention to that important subject and he has made a recommendation with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forebore then to state that I missed one important recommendation—a very important recommendation—one without which all other recommendations I fear may be futile. I missed a recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution in conformity with the best precedents in our history, and with the recommendations of illustrious men limiting the person holding the office of President to one term.

Sir, that is the initial point of Civil Service reform; that is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. I propose, by the amendment that I offer, to see that Hamlet brought into play. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the Senator propose to postpone the play of Civil Service reform until we adopt this amendment?

Mr. SUMNER—No, but I propose to put Hamlet into the play. It need not take long to do it.

The joint resolution was then read and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect until March 4th, 1873. Therefore it would not interfere with the preference of Senators for any particular candidate next year.

Sumner Tries to Corner Grant in Relation to the San Domingo Scheme.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of any asserted lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States; if so, by whom, out of what fund and to what amount; also, if such moneys had been paid by private persons, then to report the names of such persons, with their business and the inducements to this outlay; whether interezted in land grants or other speculations on the Island of San Domingo; whether there has been any understanding that such money would be refunded by the United States; also to ascertain the application of such moneys and the agent obtaining and disbursing the same, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Vacant Alabama Senatorship.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution to admit Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate, pending the investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of his right to a seat. It was in accordance, he said, with the uniform practice in such cases, to admit the Senator having a prima facie claim to the seat, pending the investigation of his claim.

Mr. SHERMAN was opposed to admitting Mr. Goldthwaite because the evidence had been laid before the Senate that several of the members of the Legislature which elected him had their own seats by fraud and violence, and that others were ineligible to office under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business,

The House General Amnesty Bill

was taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Morton's, providing that the act should not be construed so as to validate the election of anybody to an appointment under the United States Government, who was at the time of his election inelgible by law. The amendment was rejected by the following vote.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment supplementary of the Civil Rights bill, then came up.

Mr. THURMAN made the point that it was not in order, because it was a measure which, if it stood alone, could be passed by a majority vote, while the pending bill required a two-thirds vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the amendment was not in order because it would require the approval of the President in order to become a law, whereas the Amnesty bill could become a law without the President's approval.

This point was discussed at length by Messrs. Trumbull, Carpenter, Edmunds, Conkling, Thurman and Davis, of Kentucky.

Both points were overruled by the Chair.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair upon his point of order, and the decision was sustained—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.

Ames,	Anthony,	Brownlow,
Buckingham,	Caldwell,	Carpenter,
Clayton,	Conkling,	Corbett,
Edmunds,	Ferry, Mich.	Flanigan,
Frelinghuysen,	Hamlin,	Kellogg,
Morrill, Vt.	Morton,	Nye,
Patterson,	Pomeroy,	Pratt,
Ramsey,	Rice,	Sherman,
Spencer,	Sumner,	West,
Wilson,	Windom—29.	

NAYS.

Alcorn,	Bayard,	Blair,
Boreman,	Casserly,	Cooper,
Davis, Ky.	Davis, W. Va.	Fenton,
Ferry, Conn.	Hamilton, Md.	Hill,
Hitchcock,	Johnston,	Kelley,
Lewis,	Logan,	Morrill, Me.
Norwood,	Pool,	Robertson,
Saulsbury,	Sawyer,	Schurz,
Scott,	Stevenson,	Stewart,
Thurman,	Tipton,	Trumbull—30.

Mr. WILSON move to amend by striking out the exceptions in the bill, and excepting instead only the members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, who aided the rebellion; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and heads of Executive Departments, of the government in 1860 and 1861, who joined the rebellion. Lost—yeas, 4; nays, 55.

Mr. MORTON offered in different language substantially the same amendment offered by him yesterday, and rejected this morning, and it was adopted by a vote of 29 to 26.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment which was rejected—Yeas, 22; nays, 31.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment, which would exclude all members of Congress succeeding the Thirty-fifth, who had participated in the rebellion, which was lost, the vote being—ayes, 27; nays, 31.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment providing that the removal of disabilities should not give persons so relieved any status in court which they do not now possess in asserting claims against the United States. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 34.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill all who are, or have been, within twelve months members of the Ku Klux Klan. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 28.

Mr. CONKLING offered substantially the same amendment which was offered by Mr. Pratt. It was again rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 32.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment excluding members of the Ku Klux organizations. Lost—yeas 27; nays, 29.

The bill having been censidered in Committee of the Whole it was reported to the Senate, and the question was taken on concurring in the adoption of Mr. Morton's amendment, which had been adopted in Committee.

The amendment was concurred in—eas, 29; nays, 26.

Mr. SUMNER again offered in the Senate his supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. KELLOGG opposed it, and urged the passage of the bill as it came from the House as a matter of justice and sound policy. The people of the South had naturally affiliated with the Republican party, but they were opposed to it now, because it was identified, in their minds, with the laws that oppress them, subject them to heavy and grinding taxation, and put them at the mercy of leafers, thieves and adventurers.

Mr. THURMAN denounced Mr. Sumner's amendment as proposing the most flagrant violation of the constitution he had ever proposed.

Mr. ROBERTSON wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that men, who heralded themselves as the friends of amnesty, had voted to trammel the bill with amendments.

Mr. SAWYER was confident that this Congress would soon pass an amnesty bill and he was willing to wait for it for the sake of getting a properly framed bill.

Mr. LOGAN charged that certain Senators, who had urged the passage of the Amnesty bill, had to-day voted for amendments intended to delay the bill until the Committee should have reported on the claims of one man to a seat in the Senate, (referring to Governor Vance, of North Carolina.) He had himself seen men on the floor of the Senate buttonholing Senators to postpone the bill until that case should be settled. The measure was now defeated for the time and, therefore, he appealed to its friends not to press it further just now.

No Final Vote.

At 6:35 P. M., without acting on the bill the Senate adjourned.

WALES WORSE.

ENGLAND.

The Prince's Pulse Higher—Obituary.

LONDON, December 22.—A special telegram from Windsor represents that the reports which have been received at Windsor Castle from Sandringham are not quite so favorable. The pulse of the Prince of Wales is higher, and there is considerable anxiety at the Castle.

Edward Law, Earl of Edinburgh and Viscount of Southam, formerly Governor General of India, died last night.

Passports for Americans—Tuesday a Legal Holiday—Small Pox.

LONDON, December 22.—Notice has been issued from the American Legation here to the effect that it is desirable for all citizens of the United States intending to travel on the Continent to provide themselves with passports.

The Tuesday after Christmas will be observed as a holiday. The Stock Exchange and markets generally will be closed and business almost wholly suspended.

Small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Birmingham. Special hospitals are to be established, the sick are to be quarantined, and other precautionary measures will be taken by the authorities to prevent a further spread of the disease.

Personal.

LUNDON, December 22.—Rear Admiral Edward A. Englefield, of the British Navy, has been appointed naval attache of the British Legation as Washington.

RUSSIA.

Catacazy—European Relations—The Polish Schools.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.—The *Messenger*, the official organ of the Government, announces, for the first time, the removal of Minister Catacazy from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties, which might prejudice the good feeling existing between Russia and the United States.

The same official authority, in an article on the present aspect of Europe, says: Other powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany. Their common interests are sufficient to explain their mutual esteem, but no State should so far count on Russia's forbearance as to think of absorbing another.

An Imperial ukase makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland.

SPAIN.

Complexion of the Sagosta Cabinet.

MADRID, December 22.—Sagosta has succeeded in completing his Cabinet with but one exception. The names are the same as those announeed yesterday. Tapete and Angelo have accepted. Groizaro has peremptorly declined the Ministry of Justice, and Colemenars, who held the same office in the last Cabinet, was tendered the appointment and accepted it. The Ministry now stands as follows: Sagosta, President of Council and Minister of the Interior; Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Deblas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Candau, Minister of Public Works; Tapete, Minister of Colonies; Angelo, Minister of Finances; Gamindes, Minister of War; Colemenars, Minister of Justice. The new goverment, it is rumored, will not oppose the elevation of Ruiz Zorilla to the Presidency of the Cortes.

ITALY.

The Army Budget.

ROME, December 22.—The Army Budget has passed the Committee on that subject. The Minister of war, while maintaining that the military establishment of the country should be fully provided for, declared that there was no reason to fear aggression on the part of their neighbor, France, for an aggressive policy was opposed to her interests. Although there was no danger of war, he said, the nation should always be prepared for the evil.

AUSTRIA.

Supposed Surplus in the Treasury.

VIENNA, December 22.—The statement is made on creditable authority that the forthcoming budget will show a surplus of twenty-one million florins over the expenditures for the year, instead of a deficit, as anticipated.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

Explosion in a New York Gas Works—"A Miss as Good as a Mile."

NEW YORK, December 24.—About six o'clock last evening the purifying house, attached to the Metroeolitan Gas Company's works on Forty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, exploded with a tremendous concussion. The building was demolished and the ruins were immediately afterwards discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished without communicating to any other department of the works. The cause of the explosion was the gas escaping in the purifying department and igniting in a body. The concussion was terrible The windows were smashed by scores in the tenement houses near the block. The noise of the explosion was like that supposed to be made by an earthquake. No one was injured except Patrick McGrath, fireman, and he seriously. A frightful calamity was avoided by the presence of mind of one of the employees of the company, who, shutting the gates leading to the mains, thus cut off the gas from the houses. But for this precaution there might have been gas explosions all over the district. The escape of the workmen employed in this branch of the works was due to a very fortunate circumstance. A few days ago an alteration was made in their hours of labor so that it enabled them to knock off at half-past five P. M., instead of six. Had the old rule as to the hours been in force, hundreds of lives would have been sacrificed. From Thirty-fourth street to Sixty-fifth street on the West Side and to Fifty-seventh street, in one part of Sixty-fifth in another portion of the Esst Side, streets and stores were left in total darkness. This state of affairs will probably last a week. Loss $30,000; insured.

OBRITUAY.

Judge W. F. Purcell.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—William F. Purcell, ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia, died last night.

Sidney E. Morse.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Sidney E. Morse, brother of Professor Morse, died this morning, aged seventy-eight years.

THE SEVENTY SOLONS.

Genesis of a New Charter for New York City.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The Committee of Seventy have perfected a new charter for this city to be presented for action to the next Legislature. It provdes for the corporate powers of the city, being vested in the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty, the Aldermen to be elected in April, forty-five in number, nine being elected annually in each Senatorial district. After being elected provisions are made that the Board shall not vote the public monies to any charitable institutions, unless recommended by the heads of charitable departments and then only by a two-thirds vote. An abstract of the doings of the Aldermen are to be published in a pamphlet, to be known as the city record, instead of advertising the proceedings in detail as at present. No money is to be drawn from the city treasury unless voted by the Board.

The other sections provide for vesting the powers in the Board of Aldermen now exercised by the several Commissions. The entire executive powers are to be vested in the Mayor and heads of departments, who are appointed by the Mayor. The Mayor shall give a financial statement of the city to the Aldermen.

The Mayor's salary is to be $15,000, and the Aldermen's $2,000. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor. The departments will comprise Public Works, Public Parks, Docks, Charities and Correction, Finance, Law, Instruction, Police, Health, Fire and Sinking Fund Commission. All departments shall keep a record of the daily proceedings always accessible to the public. One of the members of the different departments is to be appointed by the Mayor—one annually. They are to be five in number of each department, the other four are to be elected by the Board of Aldermen. The provision establishing a Department of Finance provides for a public monthly financial statement, and all books, vouchers, &c., are to be open to the inspection of any member of the Finance Commission, all city bonds are to be signed by the Mayor, Controller and two members of the Finance Commission. The books of the Commission are to be open at all times to taxpayers. The office of City Chamberlain is to be abolished. All the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor are removable by him at any time. Commissioners appointed by the Aldermen are removable only by the Board. The corporation attorney shall have been a resident of the city for ten years prior to his appointment by the Mayor. Provisions are made, inhibiting the Mayor, Aldermen, any member of the departments and commissions, or any clerks from being interested in any city contracts under forfeiture of office, and to be punished as for misdemeanor. No city officer is to hold a Federal, State or other city office. Quite a number of sections are left to be arranged by the Legislature as is also the legislating out of office of the present incumbents. Any officer from Alderman down may be called up for examination by any Judge, in regard to his disposition of the public monies.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Casualties by the Late Indiana Disaster.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 23.—The following persons were injured in the accident on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad yesterday. John Williams, fireman, scalded and left arm broken; Geo. Bissell, of Indianapolis, ankle sprained and head hurt, Miss Eva May, Crawfordsville, bruised; Miss Y. Harney, Ladoga, slightly bruised; Miss Sallie Harney, Ladoga, cut over the eye; Miss N. Golden, bruised and slightly cut; Daniel Hassett, Connorsville, slightly bruised; Miss Kate Grues, Franklin, slight bruises; Miss Laura Cowan, Crawfordsville, finger broken and slight cuts, and several others were slightly hurt but none of the wounded are seriously hurt.

Still Another Broken Rail.

CINCINNATI, December 23.—A freight train was thrown from the track down an embankment, about forty feet, by a broken rail, near Youngstown, yesterday. John Ready, a brakeman, jumped off and was struck by the caboose and instantly killed. The conductor and several others were slightly injured.

Locomotive Explosion.

HARTFORD, Conn., December 23.—A locomotive on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad exploded to-day, killing the engineer, M. S. Collins, and the fireman, named Voight.

RAILROADS.

There's No Such Word as Fail.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 23.—During the past two days the directors of the Georgia and representatives of the Georgia Central railroad have been conferring here. The cause of the conference is that the Pennsylvania Central has been endeavoring to lease three lines leading from Atlanta to Selma, in which the Georgia and Georgia Central are both largely interested. The Pennsylvania Central is said to have made a proposal to the Georgia railroad towards getting its consent to the lease. The Georgia Central is now endeavoring to prevent any arrangement of this kind, and offers other terms to the Georgia railroad. It is believed that the terms will be accepted, and that the Pennsylvania Central will fail to get control of the lines.

Canadian Alliance Against Erie.

MONTREAL, December 23.—A meeting of Canadian stockholders of the Erie railway has been held to form a combination against the ring and the present management.

British Combination Against Erie.

LONDON, December, 23.—The Erie Protection Committee publishes the following as received from New York: The new Attorney General, Barlow, proposes in his official capacity to break up the whole combination of the Erie ring, without respect to persons. The publication of this intelligence has been received with great joy by parties interested.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Venezuela.

CARACCAS, December 8.—Blanco with four thousand men is now in the interior operating against the revolutionists, who are retiring before the President, and are preparing for a final struggle.

Politics in Peru.

CURACOA, November 24.—Great excitement was caused here by the arrest of the Attorney General by order of the Government. The arrest gave rise to a demonstration by the people. The troops were called out and fired upon the crowd killing one person and wounding nineteen. The action of the Government causes much dissatisfaction among the people. The trouble arose from personal enmity between the Attorney General and the Government.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Well-Known Business Man Shoots Himself Through the Abdomen—Financial Embarrassments the Cause.

On Christmas afternoon Mr. J. W. Kennedy, the well-known broker, committed suicide by shooting himself through the abdomen at his office, room No. 4, at No. 80 Fourth avenue, early in the afternoon, and before very long the painful intelligence had circulated widely through the community.

The office adjoining that of Mr. Kennedy is occupied by Mr. C. H. Bourne, who heard some firing about noon, but supposed it was part of the Christmas shooting outside. In a very short time he heard a second report, and very soon thereafter a third, but still he paid very little attention. The reports had come in rapid succession, and seemed close at hand. Very soon after the third report he was startled by hearing what sounded like a groan. He opened the door and looked out into the hall, listening the while for a repetition of the noise. He did not hear it, and supposing that he had merely heard some one speak, he went back and resumed his paper. He had scarcely seated himself, when he heard another groan, long drawn, and evidently uttered by some one in the next room, who was suffering great agony. Thoroughly startled now, he ran out into the hall. There he encountered Mr. Kerr, the architect, whom he told he was sure there was something wrong in No. 4, and the two went to investigate.

The hall door, opening into the vestibule, Messrs. Kerr & Bourne found unlocked, but both the inner doors were fastened. Mr. Kerr climbed up to the top of the temporary partition and looked over into the apartment where Mr. Kenuedy had his desk, but could see no one.

Still convinced that there was something wrong, Mr. Bourne went to the Mayor's office, where he stated the case. Officer Fred. Rivers went back with him to the place. Standing on a chair, the officer looked over the partition into the apartment Mr. Kerr had not inspected. In the above mentioned stands a lounge, and lying on the floor beside this lounge, and with his head and shoulders partly supported by it, lay a man, apparently dead, with his face toward the wall. Officer Rivers immediately climbed over the partition into the room, unlocked the door and admitted the others. They turned the man over and found him to be Mr. Kennedy. He was living, but was evidently desperately hurt. Close by him, on the floor, lay a small Smith & Wesson revolver, with seven chambers, three of which were empty. This explained the condition of the unfortunate man, and the reports Mr. Bourne had heard. The revolver, when found, was at full cock, ready for a fourth shot.

Drs. Rogers and Grouard were summoned.

An examination showed that the three bullets had entered the abdomen not far from the umbilicus. One had taken an upward direction, and the others had tended downward. The wounds made were not more than an inch apart, and formed a triangle. The man had had his vest open when he fired. One bullet had passed through the top of his trowsers, and the others had both entered obove. The pistol must have been held very close the person, for the cloth of the pantaloons was burned, and the skin was blackened with the powder. The bullets had perforated the bowels, and profuse internal bleeding had evidently taken place and continued through the afternoon. The pulse had almost stopped, and the hands and brow of the wounded man were cold when he was found. He suffered greatly, and to ease his pain the physicians gave him some morphine.

When first found he seemed quite conscious, and spoke quite freely. He asked how badly he was hurt, and was told that his wounds were probably fatal, and whatever he desired to say he had better say at once. He replied "I have betrayed my trust—am a ruined man. It has driven me to this." A firm in New York, which he named, he said had wronged him, and that and unfortunate stock speculations had ruined him. He desired a part of what he had said to be written down, and this was done. Two or three hours afterwards, he seemed to have no recollection of what he had done, and realized only his great pain, asking to be told how he had been so hurt.

In the meantime intelligence of the dreadful affair had been conveyed to his home on Rebecca street, Allegheny, and his wife and young son, and his brother, Mr. John B. Kennedy, came to the office and remained there with him until he was removed to his home, at a little after five o'clock. The grief of his wife and child was heart-rending in the extreme. A clergyman was also with him, administering such counsel and consolation as the condition of the wounded man permitted.

He retained his consciousness until ten minutes to eight o'clock when he expired. He spoke affectionately to his wife a short time before he died.

Deceased was about fifty-one years of age, and was widely known and respected in business and social circles. He and his brother were many years ago interested in the job printing business in this city. From 1854 to 1857 they were proprietors of the *Evening Chronicle*. During this time they had started the "Bank Note Review," and when they sold the *Chronicle* they still continued the publication of this. In 1858 or 1859 they started the *True Press* and went again into the job printing business. In 1864 James Kennedy accepted the financial editorship of the *Commercial Journal*, and has ever since held that position on the *Commercial*. For about four years past he has carried on the business of broker in stocks and real estate. Some of his transactions in this line have been disastrous, others very fortunate. His life is insured for a considerable amount. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his terrible death.

At noon yesterday, Coroner West empannelled a jury in the case. The inquest adjourned, to be resumed at the Coroner's office on Grant street at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it was again adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

Attempted Rape.

Yesterday morning Thomas Langdon appeared at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, of Lawrenceville, and made an information against a man named John Lang, charging him with an assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape on his (the prosecutor's) sister-in-law, Caroline Johnston. Miss Johnston is a young lady of about twenty years of age, and is employed as saleswoman in a store on Forty-fifth street. On Monday evening she left the store to go home, and while walking along Forty-fifth street, she was attacked, it is alleged, by Lang, who attempted to outrage her person. Lang has been arrested and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A HATCHET STORY.

Fearful Slashing—Cold Surgery on The South Side—Fifteen Gashes and "Still Lives."

On Christmas evening an affray occurred near Six Mile Run, on the South Side, resulting in the probable murder of one of the participants. About six o'clock a man named John Carmichael called on Officer McCoy, of Ormsby borough, informing him that he had killed a man, and desired to give himself up. The officer at once took him into custody, and then proceeded to the place designated, and sure enough, found a man lying in the gutter by the road side, covered all over with mud and blood, and apparently lifeless. A wagon was procured and the man conveyed to the East Birmingham lockup, where he was laid out a physician summoned. Dr. Duff arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, and ordering the injured man stripped of his besmeared clothing, washed his face and head, and proceeded to examine his wounds. He discovered fifteen gashes about the head the skull fractured in several places, from which he took twenty-one pieces of bone, and at once pronounced the case a hopeless one. Carmichael, with one boot on and one foot bare, his face stiff with blood and brains, and his shirt bosom and clothes all over blood and mud, his coat sleeve torn out, and his left arm in a sling, as if recently engaged in a death struggle in a mud hole, presented a most sickening spectacle. He states that the beating he received was unprovoked, save that he threw a corncob at one of the parties for fun. Several other parties are implicated in the affray, but to what extent is not definitely known at present. Carmichael is confined in the lockup, awaiting the result of the injuries he inflicted on his assailant, which more than probably have resulted fatally ere this. He had not been identified at last accounts.

COAL BOAT DISASTERS.

A Chapter of Accidents.

The break up in the river has occasioned considerable damage to the coal boats.

Messrs. Walton & Co., had five barges grounded on Merrimans and five on Line Island. Two of those on Merriman's were cut down by the ice and sunk, and will prove a total loss. The other three barges are in a safe position, and it is thought they will escape damage. The five barges on Line Island, were carried away by the ice, and three were sunk. One other was beached, and the fifth was secured and tied up near Wellsville in a safe place. The barges sunk contained about fifty-five thousand bushels of coal, and the loss will probably reach $10,000.

Four barges laden with coke, and owned by W. H. Brown, were cut down and sunk by the ice in Cable's eddy, four miles above Steubenville. The boats contained about eighty thousand bushels of coke, and with the barges, was worth about ten thousand dollars. Mr. Brown has also two model and four square barges laden with pig metal and iron ore lying at Burlington, at which point the new towboat Mary Alice is also lying. The barges are in a very dangerous position, and it is feared they will be lost.

The towboat Panther, with two boats of coal, is lying at Beliville, 200 miles below this city. It is said to be one of the most dangerous positions in the river, and it is feared that the boats will be destroyed. The property, we understand, is owned by Miller, Lynn & Co.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending December 24, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Alcoholism, Intemperance, 2; Accident, 2; Accident by Burn, 1; Apoplexy, Cerebral, 1; Brochitis, Acute, 1; Cancer, 1; Consumption, 1; Croup, 1; Dropsy, General, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 1; Erysipelas, 2; Typhoid Fever, 4; Typhus Fever, 1; Inflammation of the Brain and Meningitis, 1; Inflammation of the Stomach, 2; Inanition, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old Age, 3; Paralysis, 2: Premature Birth, 1; Scrofula, 1; Small Pox, 17; Spinal Disease, 2; Uræmia, 1. Still Births, 5.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	20	From 30 to 40	4
From 1 to 2	4	From 40 to 50	1
From 2 to 5	7	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	1	From 60 to 70	11
From 10 t 15	3	From 70 to 80	2
From 15 to 20	3	From 80 to 90	2
From 20 to 30	10	From 90 to 100	2

Males, 44; Females, 19; White, 62; Colored, 1; total, 63.

By order of the Board of Health.
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Three Whole Months on Trial.

All our readers have, doubtless, heard of the "People's Monthly" of Pittsburgh, *now* the only illustrated paper of any size and pretentions outside of New York. Now, its publishers are so willing to have it fully tested by our readers, that they offer it on trial for a whole quarter of a year for the *small sum of twenty-five cents, which is less than cost.* It is a pure, bright and cheery paper, and its merit is best proven by its wonderful growth and popularity, its December issue having reached nearly 15,000. A "Household" and a "Youth's Department" are being added, which will make it worth treble its cost. Nothing mean, common or shabby about this beautiful paper, which vies with the best in New York. It is a western enterprise which should be supported by the west, and such a wholesome illustrated paper should be in every home where there are growing children. $1 50 per year, but *only twenty-five cents for three months. Try it.* Send money, with careful address, to T. C. McKnight & Co. "People's Monthly," No. 84 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Cutting Affray.

On Christmas afternoon John Gap encountered an acquaintance named John McMunn, in front of the Raftsman's Home at Woods Run. Gap was drunk and commenced quarreling with McMunn. He finally drew a large knife and stabbed McMunn in the fleshy part of the right leg inflicting a very severe wound. He made a direct thrust with the knife, and then pulled the weapon upward, making a deep gash, extending nearly to the abdomen. As soon as the cutting was done he threw his knife away, and having a loaded gun in his possession threatened to shoot any person who should interfere with him. Mr. Patton, proprietor of the house, seized and disarmed him and then conveyed him to the lock-up, the officers on duty in that vicinity having a few moments before been called upon to make an arrest. A charge of felonious assault and battery was made against him yesterday morning before Mayor Callow, and the accused is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Rough Skin,
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	108½
United States 6s, 1881	117½
United States 5-20s, 1862	109¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	109½
United States 5-20s, 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
Union Pacific Road	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1871.

REMARKS—We feel like congratulating our readers that the reign of the ice king has been, for the present at least broken, and that the rivers are once more open to navigation by steamers. It would be difficult to estimate the importance of this event upon trade and commerce generally. Experience of late has taught us that with all the vast facilities of our railways they are unequal to the task of carrying the freights destined for this city when the rivers are closed by ice or too low for navigation. Is not this an argument in favor of damning the Ohio? The markets rule uniform in price, and as a general thing, may be considered dull. These who make a specialty of holiday goods will do a fair trade during the week. We note tons of deer meat (saddles) piled on Liberty street, which by the way, was dull last week.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last,

Flour, bbls	1,350
Wheat, sks	806
Corn, sks	1,050
Barley, sks	638
Dressed Hogs	80
Rye, sks	340
Butter, pks	80
Apples, bbls	25

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted: From store in a small way the usual advance is charged.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The leading houses report sales of sugar cured hams at 14a14½c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 7½c; sides clear 9c; short ribbed 8¼c; ribbed 8c; dried beef 16c; mess pork $14 00a14 50; lard 9¼a10c; breakfast bacon 10c.

LARD OIL—Firm with sales of Pittsburgh manufactured as follows: Extra No 1, 87a90c; No 2, 60a63c per gallon. The stock in first hands is small.

ONIONS—The falling off in receipts have increased the confidence of holders; we can report sales at $2 50a3 per barrel as per quality.

POULTRY—Fresh stock is in demand and sells readily; chickens 12a13c; turkeys 16a18c; ducks 14a15c; geese 9a11c per pound.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up with the demand; the market was not so firm, we note sales of peach blows, choice at 87a90c; mixed 70a75c per bushel.

SALT—Market steady with sales by the car load at $1 85; from store at $2 per barrel in a jobbing way.

TURNIPS—Dull and prices nominal with sales at 35a40c per bushel.

APPLES—The business we have before noted has been maintained. Since the suspension of navigation the recipts have been quite small. The current rates were: fair to medium $3 00a3 50; choice to prime $4 00a5 00 per bbl. The market favors holders.

ASHES—The market continues steady, with a fair trade demand; soda ash, common 4a4½c; refined 4½a5¾; potash 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales of fair to medium 50a55c; prime to choice 60a65c per gallon.

BUTTER The receipts are arriving more freely, the tendency being to lower prices. The principal inquiry was for prime to choice, sold suitable for table use with sales at 25a28c: other descriptions being dull.

BEESWAX—The market continues fair; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

BROOM CORN—The supply was fully up with the demand; nominal figures 8a10c per lb.

BEANS—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article; we note sales of fair to medium at $2 00; small white navy $2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season for activity is over; we note sales in a small way at $4 50 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Market well stocked, with regular sales Sackett's bell berries at $17a18 per bbl; Jersey cultivated $12a14 per bbl.

CEMENT—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the market; Louisville at $2 50a3; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CIDER—The market was firm at the advance we have previously noticed, with sales at 80a8a12 per bbl. as per size and quality.

CHEESE—The market was devoid of animation, and the supply keeps up with the requirements of the trade; New York Goshen, 15½a16c; Ohio Goshen, 15a15½c; Factory, 14a14½c; Dairy, 12a13c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note as to prices or demands; we note small sales of bolted at 80c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market steady with a fair jobbing demand; sales to the trade of standard brands, 20¾a21c per gallon.

CHESNUTS—Dull, with an occasional sale at $3a3 25 per bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—The market exhibited more activity; prices are tending upward; the advance before noted has been maintained with sales at 5a5½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull, but prices are without change; we omit figures.

EGGS—Market firm and dealers excited; sales at 35a38c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good local demand; holders are evidently well pleased with the situation; sales of good spring extras at $7 25a7 50; choice Minnesota bakers' flour $7 62a7 75; good to choice red winter wheat $7 25a7 50 per bbl. The mills are doing a good business at previous prices.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no quotable change; the rates, with small sales, were: Red winter wheat $1 45a1 50; white $1 50a1 54 per bushel. Corn firm with sales of shelled by the car load at 65c; from store in a small way at 68a70c. Oats dull but no lower; we note sales of mixed at 44a45c; prime white 45a46c; the supply was fully up with the demand. Rye steady with sales at 88a90c cash and 93a95c on time. Barley dull, the supply being ample; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 27.—Wheat demand good at full prices; $1 50 bid; $1 45 refused. Corn, mixed, 53c. Oats, demand good at full prices, 43c. Hogs $4 75a4 90 per head.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 27, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday failed to exhibited any activity, buyers continue very shy and were not disposed to operate. This will probably be the situation for the balance of the year, as it will require time to make the annual settlements that will require attention about this time. Prices remain about the same as last quoted.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote the following figures:

Spot	10¾a10¾c
December	10¾a10¾c
January	10¾c
Parker's	$3 75

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note, the nominal rates for the various deliveries were as follows:

Spot	22¼c
December	22¼c
January	22¼c
February	22¼c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 27—The *Courier* says: The market closed a little firmer with a good demand for futures.

OIL CITY.

2,000	bbls	$4 30
1,000	"	4 27½
1,000	"	4 25
1,000	" s. o. Jan. '72, 47 gravity.	4 20
2,000	" b. o. 1st 6 months, '72	4 75

LOWER ROAD.

2,000	" b. o. 1st 6 months, '72	4 60

NEW YORK, December 27.—At the closing of market of the 26th market still inactive and prices entirely nominal. Crude in bulk held at 13¼a13½c; refined 23c. Philadelphia delivery—transactions unimportant and prices are difficult to quote; refined, for this month's delivery, held at 22a22¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Market steady.

Standard white	22¼c
Crude	11¾c
Cases	26½c
January	22¼c
December	22¾c

OIL CITY, December 27.—Market quiet and nothing doing; ordinary on Lower road held at $4 00a4 05; 47 gravity, Oil City held at $4 27½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 27.—Market unchanged and very quiet held at $4 10.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, December 25, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 24 cars, 12 of which were from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were a few small lots from Greene and Butler counties, making in all about 150 head of cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings, taking the lots all through was much inferior to those of Monday last, there being few really fine cattle on sale. The market, as expected by many of the dealers, (the day being Christmas) opened up dull, very few butchers being present at the usual time, and for a little while it looked as if no cattle would be sold. Toward eight o'clock a few butchers put in an appearance, but they were in no hurry to purchase, and the market continued to drag slowly along, very few cattle selling until some of the drovers seeing the disposition of the butchers present, to purchase at prices so low that they could not afford to sell, withdrew their cattle from the market and sent them back to the feed yards. The greater number of butchers had laid in a two weeks' supply of cattle, and those present were but a small minority, and many of them no doubt had in view cheap cattle, else they would not have been on hand, and as they were not disposed to purchase for anything like fair market figures, the trade ruled slow and dull, although the number of cattle on sale was exceedingly small, yet not one-half of them changed hands, many of the dealers withdrawing their stock from the market. The prices obtained were about ½c lower than last week, and we hardly think that fair quotations can be given, as the market could not be considered one to-day. Prime and extra cattle were very dull sale, in fact nobody seemed to want them, and what few were on sale were left over and will be sent to East Liberty. The following are the rates current for the different grades: For extra 1,200 to 1,500 cattle $6 05 to $6 75; prime, 1,200 to 1,200. lbs cattle $6 00 to $6 25; medium, 1,100 to 1,200, steer, $5 25 to $5 50 common butcher stock, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, and bulls $3 50 to $4 50; stockers $3 50 to $4 00.

CATTLE SALES.

Marks & Bro. had on sale 3 loads cattle, but owing to the high demand sold only 2 loads at prices from $5 50 to $6 70 per 100 lbs—1 load left over.

S. Trauerman sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $6 25 per hundred lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 30 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 25 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures from $4 75 to $6 20 per hundred lbs.

William Armstrong wholesaled to Kruas 1 load Ohio cattle at $4 50 per hundred lbs.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was very small, not exceeding 300 head. The market opened up very slow, and continued so until the close. Although the offerings were only one-fourth of what they usually are, the demand was so light that even the small number offered could not be sold, and some were sent back to the feed yards. Prices, as compared with last week, were a shade lower.

John Drum sold a lot of extra sheep weighing about 290 pounds to F. B. Ellisburg at $9 per cwt. These were the finest sheep offered in our market for a long time, and the price realized is considered a good one, more than the same sheep would bring at East Liberty.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was small. The market was dull and very few hogs changed hands. Prices remain unchanged. Prime $5 00 per 100 lbs; medium $4 50 to $4 75; common $4 00 to $4 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Cotton quiet but unchanged. Flour dull and prices drooping; family $6 60a6 75. Demand for corn fair and prices advanced to 47c. Demand for rye fair and market firm at 80c. Pork dull; $12 25 asked. Cut meats dull and nothing doing; 5¾c, 6c, 6¼a6½c asked. Bacon unchanged at 6¾c, 7¼a7¾c for shoulders, short clear and short rib. Lard dull; 8½a8¾c asked. Green meats quiet but firm at 8¼c, 5¼c, 7½a8c. Sales live hogs very firm at $4 30a4 50; receipts 2,400; some trains still due.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, December 23, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards, for the week ending Saturday, December 23, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master:

	Cars.
Cattle	282
Hogs	195
Sheep	95
Horses	5
Mules	5

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to-day were light, and are principally through cattle for eastern markets. The trains being behind time have caused a light supply, and most of the offerings have changed hands, but two or three loads remaining unsold. Prices, as compared with last week, dealers say are a shade lower. Dealers have all gone east. The market closed firm.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were light. The market to-day was inactive, with very little inquiry and but few sheep selling—scarcely enough on which to base quotations. Prices have not changed since our last report, though the feeling to-day is not quite so good as yesterday.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs to-day were fair, and in quality are a mixture of all grades. The market to-day opened up unfavorable for holders. The weather is soft, and buyers are wanting but few. Under this influence trade ruled dull, with prices from 5 to 10c lower on Yorkers, the market closing with but few sold, and feeling inclined downward.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—Flour unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand: No. 1, $1 21. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 40c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 64c. Barley dull and prices have declinod; fall, No. 2, 34c.. Hogs dull and prices are nominal at $4 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—Nothing doing in grain. Corn 52c for new. Oats 44c. Petroleum—refined quiet but firm; 21 car lots at 22a22¼c; crude firmer at $4 85a4 90.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged in every respect. Hogs in fair demand at $4 75.

In February Last

A son of mine, aged seventeen years, was attacked with Pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain existing from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonfulls of of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and applied Jayne's Liniment over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterward easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning I gave him a smaller dose of the Expectorant and again used the Liniment which afforded instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm with blood Continuing with the Expectorant the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing prevalent and how fatal these facts of Pleurisy, and similar Lung Complaints are during the winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remidies mentioned.—E. C. G. NICKENS, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Ellin, Pulaski, Co., Ills.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally 1.

MARRIED.

OLIVER—KOUNTZE—On Tuesday, December 19, at Omaha, Nebraska, by Rev. H. W. Kuhns, assisted by Rev. I. C. Billiman, GEO. T. OLIVER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARY KOUNTZE, of Omaha.

KERR—BELL—On December 24th, 1871, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Rev. F. Fitzgerald, DANIEL J. KERR to AGNES M. BELL.

DIED.

MALONE—December 23d, 1871, MICHAEL MALONE, SR., in the 73 year of his age.

BRUGGEMAN—At 1:30 o'clock, Sunday morning, Mr. BERNARD BRUGGEMAN, in the 33d year of his age.

MOWRY—Friday evening, December 22d, 1871, Mrs. ELIZA ADDISON MOWRY, in the 84th year of her age.

CALDWELL—On Thursday morning, Dec. 21st, 1871, at 3 o'clock, MRS. LETITIA CALDWELL, wife of the late John Caldwell, in the 81st year of her age.

BUTTERFIELD—On Wednesday, December 20, 1871, JONAS BUTTERFIELD, in the 71st year of his age.

HAYS—On Thursday morning, December 21, '71, at 7 o'clock, CATHARINE HAYS, daughter of Jas. and Mary Hays, aged 14 years and 1 month.

PIER—On Sunday morning, December 24, ARTHUR STANWOOD, infant son of Alcie M. and Wm. S. Pier, aged 6 weeks and 3 days.

KENNEDY—On Monday evening, Dec. 25, 1871, at 8 o'clock, JAMES W. KENNEDY, in the 51st year of his age.

WILLIAMS—On Monday, December 25th, ORRIE A. youngest daughter of O. H. P. and O. S. Williams.

STEWART—On Tuesday, Dec. 26th, ELVIRA C., infant daughter of David B. and Lillie E. Stewart

MACHESNEY—On Monday, December 25th, '71, at Steubenville, O., HUGH H. MACHESNEY aged, 19 years 5 months and 25 days.

SLACK—At Roup's Station, P. R. R., Wednesday, December 27, 1871, at 3:30 a. m., JOHN SLACK, late of Allegheny City, in the 50th year of his age.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872 for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of this year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The prprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

DUBIOUS DISEASES.

For years, we might almost say for centuries, consumption has been classed among the diseases of doubtful cure; consequently, people, when they have supposed it to exist, have abandoned all hope of staying its progress, and have allowed its victims to suffer on until death gathers them into its vortex. Not so now. Dr. Keyser, with Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, has established the truth, that consumption, like any other disease, has its remedy. Not one or two sporadic cases, that perhaps would have recovered under the hand of nature alone, but dozens and scores of healthy people have been rescued from the grasp of this fell destroyer of the human family, and live to bless Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to their latest breath. So much is this the case that there is hardly a family on whose mantle piece may not be seen the famous bottle bearing this inscription: "Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, or Pulmonary Restorative," a name significant enough, and before the contents of which incipient pulmonary maladies vanish like noxious mists before the morning sun. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a health giving elixir, which none who ever used it can deem of dubious value. It can be had at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, $1 50 per bottle, 4 for $5. Dr. Keyser's private consulting office in the rear of his store, from 10 a. m to 6 p. m.

Advertisements on this page under the head

INVESTMENTS

Important to Holders of United States Five-Twenties.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1871.

The *now completed success* of the New Five P Cent. Government Loan places it beyond dou that the entire Public Debt of the United States c be, and soon will be, funded at 5 per cent. or a l rate. The One Hundred Millions of Five-Twent of 1862, called in for payment September 1, and which interest stopped December 1, are now nea all redeemed and cancelled.

In addition to this large amount, the Secretary the Treasury, being unable to purchase Five-Tw ties in the open market at par, or less, in coin, called in for redemption Twenty Millions more, terest to cease March 7, 1872. This fixed policy the Treasury Department, and the demonstra ability of the Government to promptly place a F Per Cent. Loan, indicate that *all* holders of Fi Twenties will soon be required to surrender th for redemption, receiving in return either coin p ment or bonds of the new issue bearing an aver rate of 4⅝ per cent. interest.

In view of these facts, the present holders of U ted States securities must decide whether it is best to make *at once* such a change of investme will enable them to realize a *profit*, or add to th capital, the present average premium of 12 to per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same ti largely increasing their annual income.

To those who wish to take advantage of the p ent most favorable opportunity for making the change suggested, we strongly recommend the F Mortgage 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific R road, now selling at par and accrued interest in rency. The results already accomplished in construction and equipment of nearly Three Hu red Miles of Road, and the rapid development of ad acent country, have established the permane and success of the Northern Pacific enterprise, created a large and increasing demand for First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With high rate of interest, their ample security, and t convertibility into the lands of the Company a per cent. premium, they constitute a most des ble investment, and can hardly fail to advance siderably above par at an early day.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty Bond exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby creases his principal by 12 to 14 per cent., re ing say $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,00 Five-Twenties. He also permanently increase yearly interest income on his investment more 28 per cent. or from $60,000 in gold to $83 8 gold.

These most unusual opportunities for the pr ble conversion of Government Bonds into Corp Securities of undoubted reliability, cannot, in nature of the case, long continue. Loanable co is increasingly abundant, both at home and Government and corporate disbursements for i est and dividends in the next ninety days will engage some two hundred millions of capital, which will at once seek refreshment; readily de ble investment securities are scarce and pared the present and probable demand for them, an early advance in their value is certain. The Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are rapidly absorbed by the people, and the Com expect soon to be enabled to substitute a six cent. security for the residue of their consti tion loan.

These facts promise, very soon, to change th tire aspect of the loan market, which is pa peculiarly favorable to investors, and su prompt action on the part of those who wish t change securities in time to profit by the pr premium on Five-Twenties and the presen price of Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO
Philadelphia, New York & Washing
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R.

These bonds are for sale for currency, or change for all marketable securities, by the f lowing Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh:

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK
N. HOLMES & SONS.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
J. T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

I unhesitatingly recommend these bonds *safe, reliable* and *profitable* investment.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
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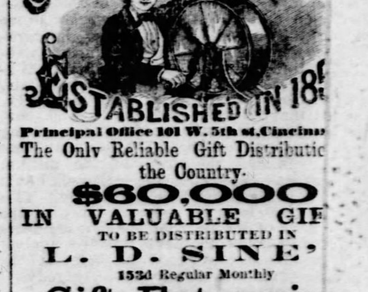

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153d Regular Monthly
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To be Drawn Monday, Feb. 19. 1
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 each in Greenba

Two Prizes of $1,000. } each in } GREEN
Five Prizes of $500. }
Ten Prizes $100.

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mount ness, worth $600. One nine-toned R Piano, worth $500. 10 Family Sewi chines, worth $100 each. 5 heavy case Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chain $300 each. Five Gold American Hunting es, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Watches, worth $100 each. 800 Gold a Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table s spoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c.,

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